The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,975.—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JUNE 16, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance.—Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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First insertion	8 As. per line.
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship HIMALAYA, 1,541 Tons, 250 H.P., Commander J. H. Atkinson, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 20th June 1871, at noon.

	June.		July.
Leaves BOMBAY	20	Leave Pondicherry	4
„ Carwar	22	„ Madras	5
„ Narrakel	24	„ Coconada	6
„ Alleppy	25	„ Vizagapatam	7
„ Tuticorin	26	„ Bimlipatam	8
„ Colombo	27	„ Gopalpore	8
„ Galle	28	„ White Point	9
„ Negapatam	July. 1	Arrive CALCUTTA	10

During the S. W. Monsoon, viz. from the beginning of June to end of August, the Steamers do not communicate with the ports of Mangalore, Carwar, Cannanore, Calicut and Cochin, but passengers for the Neilgherries may be landed at Narrakel, six miles north of Cochin, from whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

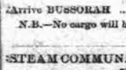
The Steam Ship PENANG, 699 tons, 120 H.P., Commander A. Smart, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 24th June, at noon.

	June.		July.
Leaves BOMBAY	24	Leave BUSSORAH	14
„ Kurrachee	28	„ Fao	14
„ Gunsur	29	„ Bushire	15
	July.		
„ Muscat	1	„ Linga	20
„ Bunder Abbas	4	„ Gunsur	24
„ Linga	5	„ Muscat	25
„ Bushire	7	„ Guadur	25
„ Fao	9	„ Kurrachee	30
			Aug.
Arrive BUSSORAH	10	Arrive BOMBAY	1

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every SATURDAY, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander A. Crichton, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 17th June 1871, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL).

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. Rubattino & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th of each month, and BOMBAY on the 1st

PASSENGER RATES,

(Exclusive of all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15		£4
Suez	39	22		8
Port Said	38	21		9-10
Alexandria	39	25		9-10
Messina	45	32		12
Naples	47	34		13
Leghorn	50	34		14
Genoa	50	34		14
Marseilles with transhipment at Genoa	52	36		14-10

Including Wines & Mess. Without Bedd.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamer from Bombay,

PERSIA, on SATURDAY, 1st of July, 1871.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Rates and Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 26th May 1871.

NAVIGATION

BETWEEN BOMBAY AND

ENAL.

tends to depatch

mer from TRIESTE to

the Steamer, will be despatched from Bombay, about the 13th JUNE, and the 4th JULY, 1,400 Tons, about the 28th JULY. These Steamers have limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers. The rates for Cabin Passengers include food and table wine between Bombay and Trieste, and free conveyance of Bernait through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage. For luggage in excess £4 per Ton is charged.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY:

	Cabin.	Deck with Food.
To Aden	£16	£ 1-12
To Suez	£28	£15-7
To Port Said	£30	£16-6
To Trieste	£40	£19-0

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England and the Continents generally.

There is also a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and *vice versa*, in conjunction with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 300 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of passengers, and have such an experienced surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller in England has an excellent choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £8 to £13.

Passengers by the Steamers leaving Bombay for Trieste can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers from Alexandria to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., for the regulated allowance of 3 cwt., and of 50s. per cwt. for excess of luggage, both inclusive of transit through Egypt, to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned grants also passage tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES from ALEXANDRIA to TRIESTE.

[illegible] NAVIGATION COMPANY.

[illegible] BETWEEN BOMBAY AND [illegible] PORTS.

[illegible] Steamer from TRIESTE to [illegible]

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PASSENGER RATES from ALEXANDRIA to TRIESTE.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Tuesday, the 20th June, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. ELLORA (1,727 tons, and 200 H.P.), Captain G. N. Hector, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 2 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

The Rates of Passage Money have been reduced as follows:—

To BRINDISI ..... First Class Rs. 600 Second Class Rs. 300

To SOUTHAMPTON. „ „ 600 „ „ 300

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, and the transit through Egypt.

All Children under 3 years of age, free; above 3 and under 10, half fare.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. ORISSA, (1,646 tons, and 300 H.P.), Captain P. R. Rollin, will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY the 21st June, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any cheet of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 20th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

NOTICE to OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Half Pints of CHAMPAGNE at Rs. 10, 13, and 16 per dozen. All Dry.

PAYNE & Co.,

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY,

Immediately Opposite the Custom House.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

3, Marine Street.

SALE OF NEW CARRIAGES.

On MONDAY, the 19th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, under instructions of the Harbour and Pilotage Board, SURPLUS MATERIALS remaining after the completion of the Mazagon Pier, consisting of 34 Screw Piles, Caps, Capstile, File Machine, and sundry other Stores.

The Sale will take place at Malet Bunder, where the materials are now lying, at 3 P.M. of the above day, and will not be considered final until it is approved of by the Harbour and Pilotage Board.

N.B.—Twenty-five per cent. deposit will be required at the time of sale, and the delivery to be taken within 7 days after the receipt of the approval of the sale by the board.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 16th June 1871.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

A COMPLETE BOOK CATALOGUE is in course of preparation; orders will be registered.

AN INTERIM PAMPHLET, containing Paragraph Notices and Letters of Valuable Books, Instruments, Pictures and Sundries, may be had on application.

SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE.

The most efficient BITTER TONIC known.

Received emphatic approval at

BRITISH PHARMACEUTICAL CONFERENCE, LIVERPOOL, SEPTEMBER 1870.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,

CHEMISTS TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, BOMBAY AND POONA.

TRUE GOA POWDER.

See that it bears the signature of

D. S. KEMP & Co.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

AROMATIC DISTILLATE,

Surpasses all crude spices for making

CLARET CUP.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE,

Is a fair lubricant and preservative prepared on

CORRECT PRINCIPLES.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE MAIL ROUTE VIA BRINDISI TO ENGLAND AND THE CONTINENT OF EUROPE, in connection at Brindisi with the PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMERS.

Speed, passage between Brindisi and Alexandria, 75 hours, constant time.

Fares:—Brindisi to London, First Class..... £13 8s. 0d.

„ „ Paris, „ „ 9 12s. 1d.

„ „ Marseilles, Second Class..... 7 12s. 1d.

On arrival of the Weekly steamer from Alexandria, carrying the Indian Mail, an Express Train is run from Brindisi by the South Italian Railway, enroute for London, Ancona, Bologna, Verona the Brenner Pass, Munich, Aschaffenburg, Mayence, Cologne, Brussels, Ostend, or Calais and Dover.

The Great East India Hotel at Brindisi, under the control of the Company, is now open.

The South Italian Railway Company's Agents in London—LEBEAU & Co., 6, Billiter Street, E.C.

CARSON'S

ORIGINAL ANTI-CORROSION PAINT,

PATRONISED BY THE QUEEN,

The British and Indian Governments.

It is extensively used for all kinds of Out-door Work, as Iron, Wood, Stone, Brick, Compo, &c., &c., and stands A TROPICAL SUN WITHOUT BLISTERING.

Lasting twice as long as common paint. Can be easily applied by any person, requiring simply to be mixed with raw Linseed Oil.

White, Light Stone, Bath, Cream, and Portland stone Colours, Lead, Chocolate, Reds, Oak, Purple, Brown, and Black. Greens and Blue.

WALTER CARSON & SONS,

La Belle Sauvage Yard, Ludgate Hill, London.

Caution.—All Casks bear the Trade Mark.

AGENTS FOR

THE ARCHIMEDEAN LAWN MOWER.

Particulars on application.

FURNITURE, CARPETS AND BEDDING.

AN ILLUSTRATED FURNITURE CATALOGUE,

Containing nearly Six Hundred Designs, of every description of Furniture, faithfully drawn from our own Stock, will be forwarded gratis, or may be had at the office of this Journal, on application.

All Orders for Export carefully packed in damp-proof cases, and shipped without delay, at a charge of 10 per cent. on amount of order.

Remittances in advance to be sent direct to London, crossed London and County Bank, or made payable at London Agents of Remitter.

LEWIN CRAWCOUR & Co.,

UPHOLSTERERS AND CABINET MAKERS,

73, 79 AND 81, Brompton Road, London.

Established 70 Years.

N.B.—Every description of Merchandise supplied on the most liberal terms.

LEA and PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

PROCLAIMED BY CONNOISSEURS

TO BE

THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

[illegible] most delicious and unrivalled Condiment [illegible] dealers to apply the name of "Worcester[illegible]" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is [illegible] the only way to secure the genuine, is to [illegible] LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE, [illegible] names are upon the wrapper, labels, stopper.

[illegible] foreign markets having been supplied with a [illegible]shire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of [illegible] Lea and Perrins have been changed, L. and P. [illegible] they have furnished their correspondents with [illegible] to take instant proceedings against Manufac[illegible]ers of and Dealers in any counterfeit imitations by whom they [illegible]ringed.

"Lea and Perrins" Sauce, and see Names on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

[illegible]d for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester Cross [illegible] London, &c., &c. and by Grocers, and Oilmen, [illegible]

HOGARTH & Co.'s

CELEBRATED

PRESERVED PROVISIONS,

Ready for immediate use.

[illegible] Turtle, Mock Turtle, Hare, Ox Tail, Julienne and Pea-nut Soups.

Scotch Salmon, Salmon Cutlets.

Kippered Salmon.

Fresh Herrings, Mackerel, Findon Haddocks, Lobsters, Oysters, Sardines.

Preserved Meats of all kinds.

York Hams, Bacon.

Truffled Pates, Oxford Sausages, Bologna Sausages.

Pickles, Sauces.

Bottled Fruits, Table Jellies, Jams, Jellies and Scotch Marmalades, Dessert Fruits.

And Oilmen's stores of every description and of the finest quality. Price Lists forwarded on application to

D. HOGARTH & Co.,

"Bon Accord" Wharf, 225 Wapping, London, and at Aberdeen

Manufacturers by special appointment to H. M.'s Navy at the Royal Victoria Yard, Deptford.

[illegible] from Suez Canal, are received [illegible] Mediterranean at Genoa Porto, via Suez Canal, are received and transhipped by the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Port Said, and forwarded to their destination by the Company's regular line of Steamers.

For further particulars, and for freight and passage apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 2, Ash Lane, June 1871.

THE SHIP CITY of YORK.—NOTICE.—

The STATEMENT of GENERAL AVERAGE in respect of this ship, on her a voyage from Glasgow to Bombay, having now been ADJUSTED, it is hereby notified that the surplus of the amount deposited on account of General Average, as shown by the statement, which can be inspected at our Office, will be returned to Consignees on production of the Receipts originally granted.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 14th June 1871.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IN SPITE OF WIND AND RAIN.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

POSTPONED PERFORMANCE OF THE

KALIDAS ELPHINSTONE SOCIETY,

ON FRIDAY, 16TH JUNE 1871.

SHAKUNTALA; OR, THE LOST RING,

(In the English Language and Oriental Costume.)

LO STUDIO; OR, THE GRECIAN STATUES.

For further particulars see Play-Bills.

THEATRE ROYAL,

GRANT ROAD.

UNBOUNDED APPLAUSE!

CROWDED HOUSE!!

IMMENSE HIT

OF

MR. AND MRS. W. B. GILL'S

NEW ENTERTAINMENT

"FLIGHTS OF FANCY!"

SATURDAY EVENING, 17TH JUNE, POSITIVELY

LAST NIGHT.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 4	Upper Circle	Rs. 2
Stalls	„ 3	Pit	„ 1

The Plan of the Dress Circle may be seen, and Seats secured, at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.'s. Tickets also to be had from Mr. W. B. GILL, at the Adelphi Hotel, Byculla.

Carriages may be ordered for 10-45 P.M.

Doors open at 8-15 P.M.; commence at 9 P.M.

Treasurer.—Mr. Oliver Deering. Agent.—Mr. Chas. Dermer.

FREERE LAND AND PIER COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the FREERE LAND and PIER COMPANY (Limited d) will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, Rampart Row West, on FRIDAY, the 23rd day of June, at 3 P.M., for the following purposes:—

1st—To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts to 31st May 1871.

2nd—To elect Directors in the place of Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama, Esq., and H. L. Cormack, Esq., who retire, but are eligible for re-election.

3rd—To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.

By order of the Directors,

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 15th June 1871.

NOTICE.—PROBATE of the last WILL and TESTAMENT of Mr. THOMAS GINGER, late of Bombay, European Veterinary Surgeon, dec eased having been granted to his Widow, Mrs. ALICE ANNE GINGER, all PERSONS INDEBTED to the said Mr. GINGER are hereby required to COMMUNICATE and PAY THEIR DEBTS to the said Executrix WITHOUT DELAY.—Dated this 14th day of June 1871.

MACFARLANE & SKIPSEY,

Attorneys for Mrs. A. Ginger, the Executrix.

NOTICE.—A PUBLIC AUCTION will be HELD in the Grand Arsenal, on MONDAY, the 19th inst. at, 11 o'clock, noon, for the SALE of UNSERVICEABLE ORDNANCE and CAMP EQUIPAGE STORES.

TERMS or SALE.—20 per cent. deposit on the lots being knocked down; the lots should be removed within three days, on failure of this they will be resold at the risk of the first purchaser.

A. A. BAYLY, Major, R.A.,

Commissary of Ordnance.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of 172 Casks COPPERAS, marked JS in a diamond, per Ship HADDON HALL, from London, are requested to APPLY AT ONCE for DELIVERY thereof.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 15th June 1871.

TO THE RESIDENTS AND VISITORS

OF

POONA.

THE favourable reception accorded to us in Poona, last year, induces us again to OPEN A BRANCH during the ensuing Season.

On the 20TH JUNE we purpose, therefore, opening our

OFFICE IN EAST STREET,

In the premises occupied by us last year, and we hope by giving our undivided attention to what is entrusted to us, to merit a continuance of the support which has been so liberally accorded to us by our numerous Constituents in Poona and the neighbourhood.

The Wines and Spirits will be supplied in Poona at the Bombay Prices, as heretofore.

PAYNE AND CO.,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, AND POONA.

CRICKET KIT.

FRESH SUPPLIES,

Just landed, from

LILLYWHITE, BARTLETT, PAGE, CLAPSHAW, JEFFERIES, and MALINGS, comprising,

BATS,

Single, Double, Treble, All-Cane-Handled;

Single, Double, Treble Whalebone Handled;

Plain and Best Polished Handle; Presentation:

BALLS,

Double and Treble Seamed:

BOOTS, GLOVES, LEG-GUARDS, STUMPS, and all Sundries.

DETAILS ON APPLICATION TO

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

CRICKET KIT.

BATS,

By DUKE, CLAPSHAW, BARTLETT and JEFFREY and MALINGS.

	Cash.	Credit.
Best Spring Handle, from	8 8 to	11 0
„ Match and Practice Bats, from	4 0 to	6 0
„ Treble Seamed Bails (Duke's)	3 8	4 0
„ Ditto ditto (Patent), from	4 8 to	6 0
„ Brass Mounted Stumps	6 0	7 0
Cricket Shoes (with spikes)	9 0	10 0
Albert Batting Gloves, from	4 0 to	6 0
„ Gauntlets, from	5 0 to	6 8
Leg Guards, from	5 0 to	8 0

RACKET KIT.

Racket Bats (best), by Jeffrey	9 0	10 0
„ Balls, per dozen	1 8	1 10
„ „ per gross	16 0	18 0
„ Shoes	9 0	10 0

ARCHERY KIT.

Best Lancewood Bows (Gentlemen's)	6 0	7 0
„ Ditto ditto (Ladies')	5 0	6 0
Arrows, in tin case, with lock (Gentlemen's)	12 0	14 0
„ Ditto ditto (Ladies')	10 0	12 0
Quiver Belts	3 0	3 8
Arrows, per dozen	10 0	12 0

BULL AND COMPANY,

GENERAL MERCHANTS, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL'S LADIES' BOOTS, beautifully made and moderate in price. The New Illustrated Catalogue, with particulars of special and convenient arrangements for Indian residents, post free to India. Prepared Kid Walking Boots, Elastic or Button, Fancy Toes, Military Heels, 18s. 6d. New designs in Enamelled or Glove Kid, for Croquet or Promenade, 21s. Elastic House Boots, soft mock kid or Satinette, 8s. 6d. Orders should be accompanied by pattern boot or paper pattern of sole the size required, and remittance crossed "Bank of England."

Prepaid Orders, if over £5, CARRIAGE FREE TO BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, OR MADRAS.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL,

COAL TAR SOAP.

WRIGHT'S SAPO CARBONIS DETERGENS.—Purifying, disinfecting, and antiseptic. It cleanses, purifies, and sweetens the skin, imparting to it rare brilliancy, fragrance, and smoothness. It destroys all itching and disagreeable odour from the fingers, and renders the whole body sweet and wholesome. Mothers should use it daily on their children. It is an elegant toilet Soap, a great preservative of health, and sweetly scented. Its use thoroughly purifies and disinfects the body after an attack of fever, scarlatina, smallpox, and other maladies.

"It is the only antiseptic Soap with which we are acquainted."—The British Medical Journal.

"Anonymous Letters often reach us praying for a remedy for foul breath or perspiration. Here is one."—The Medical Times and Gazette.

Sold by all Chemists, Perfumers, and Grocers, in tablets, 6d. and 1s. each.

W. V. WRIGHT & Co.,

Southwark, London.

DOOR AND WINDOW HEADS.

AN UNRIVALLED SUCCESS.

CHEAP, ELEGANT, EVERLASTING.

The attention of ARCHITECTS and BUILDERS is called to those BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS, which, being of IRON, are superseding the use of Wood and Stone.

A variety of Patterns has been prepared and a Stock of elaborate Castings kept ready for immediate shipment.

Full particulars or Designs may be obtained on application.

NEWTON, CHAMBERS & Co.,

THORNCLIFFE IRONWORKS, NEAR SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND.

BREAKFAST.

EPPS'S COCOA.

GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.

The "Civil Service Gazette" remarks:—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills."

Made [illegible] or milk. Sold only in tin-lined packets.

J. [illegible] & Co., [illegible]STS, LONDON.

[illegible] with condensed milk, in [illegible]'s Milky Cocoa."

NOTICES.

THE INTEREST of BORA MALUKJEE KEKABHOY in our FIRM has CEASED from THIS DAY.—Dated this 13th day of June 1871.

BHUGWANDASS NATHOOBHA & Co.

MR. CHARLES KAPP has THIS DAY been AUTHORIZED to SIGN our FIRM per procuration.

H. D. FRECK & Co.

Bombay, 13th June 1871.

FRERE LAND AND PIER COMPANY, Limited.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company WILL BE CLOSED from THIS DATE to the 23RD INSTANT.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 9th June 1871.

TINNEVELLY PRESS COMPANY, Limited.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be HELD at the Office of the Secretaries and Treasurers, No. 8, Rampart Row, on THURSDAY, the 22nd day of June 1871, at 3 P.M., for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report of last year and the Balance Sheet made up to 31st December last.

2. To elect a Director in the room of Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Esq., who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.

3. To obtain Auditor in the room of M. R. DeQuadros, Esq., who retires, but is eligible for re-election.

By order of the Directors,

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Secretaries and Treasurers.

No. 8, Rampart Row, Bombay, 13th June 1871.

NOTICE.—The UNDERSIGNED beg to intimate that they have received NO INFORMATION relative to the Steamer BRAEDALBANE, daily wrecked in the Red Sea), or cargo by the Vessel, other than that already published in the local Newspapers, and that so soon as they are in a position to apply further particulars the same will at once be made public.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 14th June 1871.

TENDERS are invited by the Superintendent of Marine up to 1 P.M. on FRIDAY, the 16th instant, for the service of a SMALL STEAMER—she is required to carry Provisions and Native Passengers (for which latter outfittings are wanted) hence to the Malabar Coast and Outlying Islands. The Vessel's services are likely to occupy from 14 days to a month or longer if required. For further particulars apply to the office of the Superintendent of Marine. Coal, Water, Water Tanks, Caboosses and Latrines will be supplied by Government.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,

GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 14th June 1871.

SEALED TENDERS (marked "TENDERS for WHEELS") will be received by the Acting Agent, G. I. P. Railway, Elphinstone Circle, up to noon of the 4th instant, for the PURCHASE of about 300 WAGGON WHEELS, 3 feet 1 inch diameter, which may be viewed at the Locomotive Workshops, Byculla.

The parties tendering must specify the price per cwt. and the Wheels to be removed at the expense of the Purchaser within a month after the purchase has been completed.

The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

C. W. HAWKINS,

Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent.

Byculla, 7th June 1871.

COKE AND COAL ASHES.—SEALED TENDERS (marked TENDERS for ASHES) will be received by the undersigned up to 10th instant, for the PURCHASE of the REFUSE ASHES now lying at Byculla.

The parties tendering must specify the price per cubic yard. The Ashes to be removed at the expense of the purchaser within 28 days after the purchase has been completed, and the party to whom the Contract is given will have to give security to the amount of Rs. 250.

The Locomotive Superintendent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

C. W. HAWKINS,

Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent G. I. P. R. Company.

Bombay, 9th June 1871.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all PERSONS being CREDITORS of, or otherwise having any CLAIM against, the ESTATE of FREDERICK ROBINS, late of Schore, in Malwa, in Central India, Civil Engineer, deceased, who died intestate, at Schore aforesaid, on the 25th day of December 1869 (Letters of Administration of whose Estate were on the 23th day of May 1871 granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to CHARLES JAMES GROOM, one of the Partners of Messrs. Grindlay, Groom and Co., of Bombay, Merchants, and on of the constituted Attorneys of EMILY ROBINS, the Widow and Administratrix in England of the said Frederick Robins, deceased) are hereby required to send in particulars of their said Claims, in writing, within one month from the date hereof to the said Charles James Groom, at the Office of Messrs. Grindlay, Groom and Company, in Elphinstone Circle, within the Fort of Bombay, and that at the expiration of such last-mentioned period the said Administrator will distribute the Estate of the said Frederick Robins, deceased, having regard only to such Claims as shall then have been sent in.—Dated this 6th day of June 1871.

MANISTY AND FLETCHER,

Solicitors to Charles James Groom, the Administrator.

NOTICE.

We regret to have to announce that, in consequence of advice received from our

COBLENTZ AGENCY,

of the

FAILURE OF LAST YEAR'S VINTAGE,

we cannot guarantee to supply

GERMAN VINTAGE WINES

at OUR PRESENT QUOTATIONS FOR ANY LENGTH OF TIME.

On an advance being made it will be duly advertised in the local journals.

PAYNE & Co.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 22nd April, 1871.

THE BYCULLA ICE HOUSE.

MESSRS. TUDOR and Co. beg to intimate to the Residents of Byculla, Malabar Hill, Breach Candy, and Parell, that they have MADE OVER the ICE HOUSE at BYCULLA, nearly opposite the Byculla Hotel, to JEEVANJEE AND Co.

JEEVANJEE AND Co. beg to intimate, with respect to the above, that the Ice vaults will be open from 6-30 A.M. to 6 P.M., and that Ice will be sold at the rate of 1½ ANNA PER POUND, or 11 ANNA per POUND from 6 P.M. onwards. The book system will be continued. Should any Ice remain in the vaults after 6 P.M. it will be available at any hour in cases of sickness.

JEEVANJEE & Co., Byculla.

BYCULLA (LATE BOMBAY) HOTEL,

(BY JEEVUNJEE AND Co.,)

JUNCTION OF BELLASIS AND CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA.

BYCULLA HOTEL, which is within a few minutes' walk of the Byculla and Grant Road Railway Stations, is acknowledged to be the best in Bombay. Having been built expressly for such an Establishment, the building possesses advantages over Bungalow Hotels, special care having been taken in the arrangements of the Rooms, which are large and lofty, to secure the best ventilation, and thus to keep the whol Hotel cool. The furnishings and fittings have been selected with a special view to affording the greatest comfort to Residents and Visitors, and ample accommodation has been provided for Families. The Table is supplied in a manner unsurpassed in Bombay, and care is taken that the Wines and other Liquors are of the first quality.

Adjoining the large Dining Saloon are a Library and two fine Billiard Tables.

Hot and Cold Baths always ready.

JEEVUNJEE & Co.

COPLAND & CO.,

3, MITRE STREET, ALDGATE, & 30, BURY STREET, ST. MARY, AXE,

LONDON, E.C.,

PROVISION MERCHANTS, WHOLESALE GROCERS, EXPORT OILMEN,

AND MANUFACTURERS AND PRESERVERS OF

TART FRUITS,	JAMS,	POTTED MEATS,
PICKLES,	JELLIES,	FISH,
SAUCES,	MARMALADE,	&c., &c., &c.

Expressly prepared for use in Tropical Climates.

INDIAN BACHELORS' AND FAMILY ASSORTED PROVISION CASES,

Weighing each, nett, 112 lbs. and 224 lbs.,

Affording easy transit either by Railway or Tattoo.

WHOLESALE AGENTS

FOR

H. M. WHITEHEAD & Co.'s

SOLID ESSENCE OF BEEF AND SOLIDIFIED SOUP SQUARES.

Special attention is solicited to these new and important articles of Diet. Their great portability, simplicity, expedition, and economy of preparation, as also their highly nutrative properties, render them particularly adapted for Invalids, Travelling and Exploring Expeditions.

FRESH SUPPLIES of the above may always be had of their AGENTS,

CUTLER, PALMER, AND CO.,

DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET weak for Land and Spinning shares.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nom'l value per sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs. p. a.			
10,000	100	all	4 p.ct	Agra Bank	95
20,000	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400 nl.
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	685
5,000	500	10	3 do.	Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	194½
1,200	1,000	all	7 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,380
9,000	250	all	4 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China	250 pr
43,000	275	all	10 p.c	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	360 nl.
40,000	200	all	nil	Chartered Bk. of L. & C.	150
37,500	250	12	nil	National Bank of India	104
10,000	200	all	12 doc.	Oriental Bank	500

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 15.

Quayle, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, from leave, from Matheran.
Pelle, Major, Royal Artillery, from leave, from Matheran.
Beale, Brigadier General, Brigade Staff, on leave, from Deesa.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 15.

Cooke, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Department, to rejoin, to Kaira.
Fraser, Captain, Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, on duty, to Khandwa.
Wilcott, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, June 15.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for twelve months, on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868 :—

Colonel D. G. Anderson, R.A., Assistant Adjutant General Royal Artillery.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868 :—

Major Wemyss Smith, Bengal Staff Corps, Cantonment Magistrate, Lucknow.

A Civil Sub-Treasury having been established at Nusseerabad, the Military Treasure Chest at that Station is abolished, with effect from the 1st July 1871, from and after which date all cheques and transfer receipts payable at Nusseerabad should be drawn on "the Officer in charge of the Sub-Treasury," instead of on the Military Treasure Chest.

2. All subsidiary instructions will be issued under the orders of the Controller of Military Accounts.

The following acting promotion in the Commissariat Department is made :—

Commissariat Sergeant Louis Kennedy to be Acting Sub-Conductor from 27th May 1871, vice Sub-Conductor F. Smith, proceeded to Europe on medical certificate.

Staff Surgeon Major T. E. White, M.D., C.B., is appointed to officiate as Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, British Troops, during the absence, on medical certificate, of Deputy Inspector General Foss, or until further orders.

Surgeon R. C. Thorp, Staff Surgeon, Kurrachee, performed the duties of Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, Sind district, in addition to his own, from 26th April to 11th May 1871.

Captain F. H. Gordon has been permitted to resign his appointment as Superintendent Federal Seebundy, Western district, and his services are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The following temporary appointment is confirmed :—

Mr. William Fisher, First Officer of Her Majesty's Steam Vessel "Dalhousie," was appointed to the temporary command of that vessel from the 13th May 1871, vice Campbell, proceeded to Europe on medical certificate.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

The services of Captain F. H. Gordon, Superintendent Federal Seebundy, Western Division, Kattywar, are, at his own request, placed at the disposal of the Military Department.

Mr. J. Jardine, C.S., assumed charge of his duties as Acting First Political Assistant, Kattywar, on the afternoon of the 22nd May 1871.

ERRATUM.—In the notification of this department, dated the 12th May 1871, published at page 566 of the *Government Gazette* of the 18th idem, for "the 14th ultimo," read "the 24th ultimo."

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Captain R. I. Crawford, District Superintendent of Police, Hyderabad, having returned to Bombay on the 13th May 1871 from one year's furlough granted to him from 15th May 1870, is allowed subsidiary leave for six days to enable him to rejoin his appointment.

Mr. J. Edwards, Hoozoor Deputy Collector of Khandeish, is invested with the powers of a Collector under the Income Tax Act, XII. of 1871.

Mr. T. M. Mason, First Assistant Collector of Kuladgiee, is invested with the powers of a Commissioner under the Income Tax Act, XII. of 1871.

Mr. Anundrao Bhaskerjee, District Deputy Collector of Kullaghee, is invested with the powers of a Commissioner under the Income Tax Act, XII. of 1871.

Azum Pragjee Anundram, appointed Acting Mamlutdar of Sanund, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the second class in the Ahmedabad district.

Azum Oochowram Madhowram, probationary Mamlutdar of Dhanoo, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the second class in the Tanna district.

Under the provisions of section 19 of Bombay Act IV. of 1865, Sheikh Booden, peon of the Sircy Talooka Cutcherry, is appointed ex-officio Jailor of the Subordinate Jail at Sircy, and Hoosein Khan mulled Madar Khan, peon of the Hullial Talooka Cutcherry, for that of Hullial.

Mr. Abasali Ibrahim, Acting Head Moonshee at Buddeona, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the second class in the Hyderabad district.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. A. C. Boevey acted as Extra Second Assistant Collector of Khandeish from 17th October 1870 to 18th March 1871.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Assistant Surgeon Cody, Superintendent of Vaccination, Rewa Kanta Circle, has been appointed Superintendent of Vaccination, Western Circle, vice Assistant Surgeon H. J. Blanc, appointed Civil Surgeon, Rajcote.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Colonel J. Jones, R.E., to act as Mint Master, Bombay, during the absence on leave of Colonel J. A. Ballard, or until further orders.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. K. G. Dessai, L.C.E., Assistant Engineer third grade, having passed the departmental examination laid down in paragraphs 12 and 13, Chapter I., of the Public Works Code, is promoted to be an Assistant Engineer, second grade.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-in-Council has been pleased to approve the following redistribution of appointments, on the recommendation of the Director of Public Instruction :—

Rao Saheb Narayen Vishnu Bapat to continue to be Deputy Educational Inspector, Satara.

Mr. Pitaram Vishvanath Patvardhun, B. A., to continue to be Deputy Inspector, Poona.

Mr. Waman Krishna Agarkar, Deputy Inspector, Ratnagiri, to be Deputy Inspector, Sholapoor, Subordinate to the Deputy Inspector, Poona.

Mr. Gopal Sadhoram Nena, Head Master Government English School, Sattara, to be Deputy Inspector, Ratnagiri.

Rao Saheb Bhikajee Ramchandra Mande, Deputy Inspector, Ahmednuggur, to be Deputy Inspector, Tanna (2nd Deccan).

Mr. Vishnoo Balkrishna Sohoni, Deputy Inspector, Tanna, to be Deputy Inspector, Khandeish.

Mr. Sunkrisnna Shastri Talikar, Deputy Inspector, Khandeish, to be Deputy Inspector, Ahmednuggur.

Mr. Vishnunath Vishnoo Gurjar, Deputy Inspector, Kullaghee, to be Deputy Inspector Nassick.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Reverend S. Stead, M.A., Joint Chaplain of Poona, having returned to duty on the 1st June, the unexpired portion of the privilege leave granted to him on the 8th March last, is cancelled.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE REVENUE AND POLICE COMMISSIONER, S. D.

Messrs. A. H. Spry and W. D'Oyly respectively delivered over and received charge of the Ahmednuggur Collectorate on the 8th instant, in the forenoon.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE INSPECTOR GENERAL INDIAN MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgeon-Major C. J. Sylvester, M.D., and Assistant Surgeon W. Gordon, M.B., respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Superintendent of Vaccination, Southern Circle, on the 9th instant, after office hours.

Surgeons Blanc and Pinkerton respectively delivered over and received charges of the office of Superintendent of Vaccination, Western Circle, on the 3rd instant, after office hours.

The transfer of Native Medical Pupil Golab Khan, No. 616, from the 25th to the 26th Regiment N. I., is cancelled.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—15TH JUNE.

London	Cotton	£3 0s. 0d.	p. ton.
	Cases	£3 0s. 0d.	"
	Seeds	£2 10s. 0d.	"
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 17s. 6d. to £2 0s. 0d.	
	Wooden Ships "	£1 17s. 6d. to £2 0s. 0d.	
	Myrabolams & Coir bds	£1 0s. 0d.	
	Seeds	£1 12s. 6d. to £1 15s. 0d.	
Havre	Cotton	£2 8s. 0d. to £2 10s. 0d.	
	Coir	£2 10s. 0d. to £2 17s. 0d.	
Overland	Steamers	No steamer.	
Liverpool via Suez Canal		No steamer.	
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 6 per bale.	
	" Opium	Rs. 250 30 per chest	
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 6 per bale.	
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0 per ton	
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 16 and Calcutta Port charges	
Mauritius		5 annas to 10 p. bag nominal.	

ARRIVAL.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	From
15	Mahableshwur	Corney	Liverpool, March 11.

DEPARTURE.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
15	Strathclyde (s)	Pearson	Trieste, &c.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Barque Nouvelle Pallas, De Khor, to Bordeaux via M. Coast.
Ship Garden Reach, Gilmore, to Calcutta.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Himalaya, to M. Coast and Calcutta.
Ship City of Tanjore, to Havre.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

June			
12	Sultna (s)	Lawrence	London, April 28.
	City of Oxford (s)	Hardie	Liverpool, April 21.
	Dacca (s)	Falconer	Bombay, May 23.
	Scotia (s)	Lewis	Camorta, June 5.
	Ralston	Adams	Liverpool, March 3.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

June			
12	Sindoonil Madeline		Pondicherry.

DAILY IMPORTS.—15TH JUNE.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Brussels (s), 6 boxes bar soap, G Surrufally; 2 cases cutlery, G Tippet & Co.

FROM LONDON.

Conflict, 25 cases oilmanstore, 1 case currants, 3 cases salt, 3 casks black ink and 1 case biscuits, H Nathoobhoy; 1 quarter cask, sherry, King, King & Co.

Strathclyde (s), 25 cas s fancy soap, 2 cases cheese and 10 cases butter, The L A & A Co.

Haddon Hall, 550 bundles round iron, 150 bundles English iron and 250 bundles rolled iron square, Stonhouse & Co.

Millwall, 40 cases eau de cologne, D Merwanjee & Co.

City of Brussels (s), 18 cases oilmanstore, &c., Geo. W Wheatley & Co.

City of Tanjore, 30 cases sulphuric acid, C Jettabhoy.

Flying Venus, 100 casks pale ale, Payne & Co.

Prince Oscar, 2 cases still moselle and 2 cases pale ale; King, King & Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Nouvelle Pallas, 85 boxes claret and 75 cases brandy, N Ardaseer and Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—15TH JUNE.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Persia, 110 bales cotton, P Tejsey; 15 bales hides, A Hubibbhoy; 187 bundles hemp, L Goculdass.

Morning Light, 125 bales cotton, M Heerjee; 620 bundles myrabollams, 51 bundles ambabulidee and 87 bundles linseed, S S Narrelwala.

British Consul, 45 bales cotton, Campbell, Mitchell & Co; 100 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart & Co; 52 bales cotton, M Jugnath.

Sir Charles Napier, 41 bales cotton, D Mooljee; 102 bales cotton, J Baleo.

Queen, 12 bundles myrabollams, N Dyal.

Sir John Mandeville, 2,000 bundles coir yarn, N Manordass; 42 bales cotton, M Jugnath.

Stornoway, 500 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co; 3 bales cotton, D Lalljee; 150 bales cotton, C Dhunjeebhoy.

Queen of the Lake, 750 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co; 224 bundles hides, L Madhowjee.

Flying Venus, 100 bags old iron, Bell, Brandenburg & Co.

Sumatra (s), 57 bales wool, J Chellaram; 50 bales cotton, H Bomonjee, Touche & Co.

Elizabeth Fry, 150 bales cotton, H D Freck & Co.

T E Lemon, 26 bales rags, N & B Wadia & Co; 72 bales gunny bags, T Soondersee.

Mary Stenhouse, 1,500 bundles coir yarn, N Manordass; 250 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

Charles Bal, 350 bags linseed, R L Southern & Co.

Compta, 250 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

Evelyn, 250 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Ellora (s), 15 bundles E teeth, B Vullyjhoy; 192 pieces E teeth W Bomonjee; 10 bales hides and skins, B I S N Company.

FOR NEW YORK.

Juventa, 1,000 bags linseed, Raili Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Strathclyde (s), 18 bales cotton, W Nicol & Co.

FOR ODESA.

Sumatra (s), 150 bales cotton, H B Touche & Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Index, 120 bales cotton, A Blacheck & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Sumatra (s), 1,400 bales cotton, Planque, Vinay & Co.; 146 bales cotton, S Tyebjee & Co.

Tythonus, 600 bales cotton, Planque, Vinay & Co.

Braunstone, 500 bales cotton, Planque, Vinay & Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Orissa (s), 18 cases gum and 8 packages senna leaves.

FOR HONGKONG.

Orissa (s), 100 bales cotton, D Rufnagur & Co; 117 bales cottons, S Dowlatram.

FOR SPECIAL MARKET REPORTS and WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT, Blay and Mackintosh's Weekly FREIGHT CIRCULAR, and all The COMMERCIAL and SHIPPING NEWS of the WEEK, see

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

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Per Annum .....Rs. 10 0 0
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Printed and Published at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

EZRA—June 13th, at Garden Reach, Poona, the wife of E. D. J. Ezra, Esq., of Calcutta, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

MACDONALD—MACLEOD—June 12th, St. Mary's Church, Poona, by the Rev. Rev. G. A. F. Watson, M.A., Lieutenant Colonel Macdonald, Staff Corps, to Bella, only daughter of Colonel W. E. MacLeod, Staff Corps.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DAVID—June 12th, at Mirzapore, the wife of Mr. Emmanuel David, Head Assistant, Bank of Bengal, of a daughter.

McLINTOCH—June 12th, at No. 1, Middleton Row, Calcutta, Mrs. John McIntosh, of a son.

EVANS-AGNEW—June 8th, at Nellore, the wife of G. Vans Agnew, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

GREY—VERNER—June 10th, at Barrackpore, by the Rev. G F. Popham Blyth, Henry Grey, Lieut. B. S. C., (late "The Buffs") to Clara, daughter of Colonel George Verner, B. S. C.

DEATH.

CLINE—June 11th, at Cawnpore, William Arthur, the second son of Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Cline, aged 12 years, 11 months, and 21 days.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, JUNE 16, 1871.

THE Government of Bombay is conferring a real benefit on all students of the land revenue problem by republishing, along with the reports on the re-assessment of districts in this presidency in which the first lease of thirty years has expired, the reports made by Lieutenant (now Sir George) Wingate at the time of the introduction of the new Revenue Survey. For these reports are certainly among the ablest and most interesting that have ever been written on a question transcending in importance all others relating to the administration of India; and hitherto they have been packed away among Government records that are not accessible to the general reader. The report just issued with the papers on the re-assessment of Madeh is of especial value, because in it Wingate, replying apparently to some official criticisms, explains and vindicates the principles on which he considered that the land revenue ought to be assessed in India. It will, we think, surprise most persons to learn that in this report Wingate declares himself to be as strong a believer as the Duke of Argyll himself is now in the superiority of a permanent settlement over every other. We have often had a suspicion that certain writers who talk as affectionately of Wingate as if he were their private property, and they had the monopoly of his ideas, were more familiar with his name than his writings. The Editor of the *Indian Economist* is in the habit of anathematising the advocates of the "Permanent Settlement Folly" on Wingate's account as well as his own, and of speaking, generally, as if Wingate were the god of Indian Political Economy and Mr. Robert Knight the apostle of Wingate. Yet these are the words in which the officer thus audaciously maligned himself tell us what he believes :—"It seems clear that the impossibility of Government, which in this country occupies the position of the landlord in Europe, undertaking the duties of the landlord in effecting permanent improvements, makes it incumbent to provide for their execution by the tenant, which can only be effected by a means of a long lease, or by creating him a proprietor by a permanent settlement of the land tax. *Although convinced of the superiority of a permanent over every other description of settlement for this country*, yet, as there is great difference of opinion on the subject, I do not press its adoption in the case of these districts." Had Lieutenant Wingate, then, been allowed to have his own way, he would have permanently settled the land tax throughout the Deccan thirty years ago. We deeply regret that he was overruled. The anomalous position of the Government of India with regard to the land is one of the principal drawbacks to the progress of this country. The objection to the settlement of Bengal is, not that it is permanent, but that it was made with the wrong people. Even Mr. John Stuart Mill, who lets his political feelings against the 30,000 landed proprietors of England carry him away into the advocacy of schemes at variance with the better teachings of that science of which he is the first of living masters, would not contend for the abolition of private property in land if the soil were held in England as it is for the most part in India by an immense multitude of peasant proprietors. The prosperity of the agricultural class causes an improvement in the condition of all other classes of the population; and, if we contrast the average standard of social comfort in those countries in which the fee-simple of the land has been sold to private proprietors with that existing in India, which has been cursed with State landlordism, the result is by no means favourable to the theory that it is sound policy on the part of the State never to part with its claim to the rent of the land.

The land revenue, though large in amount, is really the least fruitful of all taxes. The collection of it imposes upon Government duties and responsibilities which they cannot hope at any cost to fulfil so efficiently as private landlords would do. The land had been so beggared and laid waste by centuries of rack-renting, and the people reduced to such a state of wretchedness, that, when the English rule began, our best plan would have been to give the cultivators the strongest possible inducement to effect permanent improvements themselves by securing them for ever in the possession of their holdings on payment of a fixed rent to the State. But the East India Company would not loosen its grasp on the land; and after Lord Cornwallis's time the utmost the men who desired to set the cultivator free could accomplish was to get the land let for a term of years at a low rent. The State, consequently, found itself burdened, as landlord, with the task of executing on its own account agricultural improvements for all India. The Public Works Department grew larger, and the claims upon the Government more onerous, every year. Vast improvements were planned, and partly carried out; yet famines devastated the land, and the expense of trying to do the landlord's work increased so enormously that Government, at its wits' end for money, was compelled to levy fresh taxes, and under one name or another to raise the land revenue once more, thus taking away from the cultivator money which he himself could have spent much more profitably on his own fields. So, the tax-collecting spirit gradually acquired complete possession of the officers of Government, excluding all humane and generous sentiment, and creating the belief that the object of the State in this country ought to be to squeeze every rupee he possesses out of the ryots, instead of steadily labouring to improve the condition of the people. There used to be many Anglo-Indians who had a high idea of England's mission in this country, who tried to deal not only justly, but generously, with the people, and whose ambition it was "to sow some generous seed, fruitful of further thought and deed," in the country of their adoption. Now, such men are as rare as the open-handed civilians of the old time, who spent their money as freely as they received it. Your Anglo-Indian of the new school seems to have got a spice of the Marwarree in his blood. He prudently saves every half-penny of his own money to carry it away to England, and he is as grasping and avaricious in calculating how much the State can screw out of the people, as if tax-collecting were the sole *raison d'être* of the English Government in India. He concentrates all his energy and intellect in the preparation of reports, the general tendency of which is to show that the revenues may be increased a lac of rupees a year if a new department be created costing ten lacs a year, with himself at the head of it on a prepostrously large salary. So reports are piled upon reports, and resolutions on resolutions; departments are multiplied till the growth of expenditure far exceeds the growth of revenue; and business, instead of becoming more simple, is complicated with so many entanglements that progress is impossible. These reports and departments are destroying the very life of the country. The multitude of counsellors darkens wisdom; and not a gleam of statesmanship ever pierces the thick gloom. It would be a cheap bargain for India to settle the land revenue of the whole country at a fixed rate for ever, if only to get rid of all the swarms of officials who, on one pretence or another, now make a living out of the land.

It should never be forgotten that, in all disputes about the advantages of one kind of settlement or another, the question at issue really is, whether the State or the occupier of the land is more likely to effect improvements that will increase production. The answer to this question is given in every new report on the working of the system of assessment that is now in force in Bombay. Mr. Grant tells us that in the district of Madeh the population has increased 26 per cent., the number of bullocks employed in farming 15 per cent., of carts 200 per cent., and of wells 100 per cent. The assessment, though low enough to induce the cultivator to invest more capital in the land, did not leave him so large an income as to enable him to take in waste land for cultivation until it was powerfully aided by the extraordinary rise in prices caused by the American war. This, at least, is the obvious inference from the following paragraph of Mr. Grant's report :—"For the first ten years after the introduction of the survey (1839-49) the average assessment as waste land was Rs. 8,461, and the total remissions were Rs. 2,344. During the second decennial period the amount of waste land remained the same, but the improved condition of the country is evidenced by the decrease in remissions, the average of which is only Rs. 525. For the last ten years the average amount of assessment on waste land was only Rs. 750, while the average remissions are nil." In face of all these evidences of the new life put by low rents and high prices into a people whose condition thirty years ago was described by Lieutenant Wingate as that of mere serfs attached to the soil, the tax-collecting spirit is so strong in Mr. Grant that he quotes M'Culloch's opinion about the disadvantages of a low rental, and contends that the slovenliness of agriculture in Madeh is due to the lowness of the assessment. Surely, his own facts might have convinced him of the folly of such speculations. His whole report shows that, the more an Indian cultivator has to gain, the harder he works. No doubt, the style of husbandry may be still slovenly, but that is perhaps, as Colonel Francis suggests, the effect of climate, or, as we should rather say, of the profound ignorance in which the poverty-stricken people were till lately steeped, and which cannot be swept away in the lifetime of one generation, or until education comes to help a reduced assessment in civilising the Indian villager. Such, then, is the state of Madeh, after thirty years' experience of a low rental. We reserve till to-morrow our notice of the way in which the district has been re-assessed.

THE telegraph informed us, some days ago, that the French Government had determined to issue a new loan for 100 millions sterling. Nothing is yet known here of the exact terms of the loan; but it is understood that it will yield about 6 per cent. interest. We believe that subscriptions to the loan will be received in Bombay; and intending subscribers will, no doubt, be able to obtain all necessary information on the subject at the Agency of the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris.

AT the request of the Government of Madras, who telegraphed over, asking that assistance might be sent to the natives of the Laccadive and Canara Islands, the Government of Bombay has asked the Superintendent of Marine to dispatch a steamer down the coast laden with supplies of rice, salt, and curry. It is supposed the Laccadives have been partly submerged by a great storm wave in the gales of last month—a calamity of this kind having several times before overtaken those islands—and that the natives have been left destitute of anything to live upon.

MR. A. ROGERS, Revenue and Police Commissioner Northern Division, is now at Poona.

COLONEL J. JONES, R.A., has been appointed to act as Mint Master, Bombay, during the absence on leave of Colonel Ballard.

THE Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, it is said, contemplates starting on a visit to Assam and Cachar by the end of this month.

A CONSUL for Italy has been appointed at Mandalay. With reference to this, the "Pioneer" sententiously remarks, that the Italians at that capital consider two Ka'ers.

THE Hon. H. P. St. George Tucker arrived in Poona from Matheran on Tuesday evening, and has taken up his residence at the bungalow lately vacated by the Hon. S. Mansfield.

IT is notified in the Revenue Department that the 17th July 1871 has been fixed as the day for the next half-yearly departmental examination, to be held at the Council Hall, Poona.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY arrived at Government House, Gunnesh Khind, on Sunday evening. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief also returned to Poona from Mahableshwar on the same evening.

MAJOR BONUS, R.E., has expressed, so we learn from the "Central Provinces Gazette," a favourable opinion of the Nerbudda coal. In an experiment made with it in January last 3½ tons carried a train weighing 439 tons 19½ miles within the hour.

THERE were currency notes of the Bombay circle of a total value of Rs. 4,51,58,000 in circulation on the 7th inst. Of that sum, Rs. 30,09,460 was in Rs. 10 notes; Rs. 15,49,640 in Rs. 20 notes; Rs. 21,42,300 in Rs. 50 notes; Rs. 58,45,600 in Rs. 100 notes; Rs. 22,69,000 in Rs. 500 notes; and Rs. 3,03,42,000 in Rs. 1,000 notes.

THE Governor in Council, under provisions of section 28 of Bombay Act I. of 1865, is pleased to notify the period of guarantee to the survey settlements in the undermentioned talookas of the Surat collectorate :—Jullalpoor, first year of guarantee A.D. 1868-69; last year of guarantee, A.D. 1897-98; Oolpor, Bulsar, and Pardee, first year of guarantee A.D. 1869-70, last year of guarantee A.D. 1898-99.

THE North Western Provinces also appear to have experienced extraordinary weather this season. The "Pioneer" says that some few districts in Oudh repeat the remark that the late rain has injured the grain on the threshing-floor, but only in Baraich is the injury spoken of as of importance. Barley, gram, juar, and bajra rose in price during the week, other prices remained stationary. The season up to this point has been a most extraordinary one; the frequency of storms and showers, and the quantity of rain that has fallen in May and June, having been almost unprecedented.

THE "Pioneer" has reason for believing that on Major-General Brook Taylor's promotion to Lieutenant-General (which has already taken place by death vacancies at home, he will not vacate the Oudh command as was expected, but a certain Warrant of 1870 will be made applicable to this country, and thus permit him to retain his Division for a year from the date of such promotion, as is usual in similar cases out of India. To this little or no exception can be made. General Brook Traylor has not yet taken his privilege leave, nor has his temporary successor as yet transpired.

THE difference between the administration of Holkar and Scindiah is neatly contrasted in the following lines :—Major-General Daly, in his report of the Central India Agency for 1869-70, tell us that he asked a native in which State, Scindiah's or Holkar's, the people were most comfortable? The man replied, "Scindiah's ryots are liberally treated and hold their lands on terms which ought to enable them to prosper, but they are for ever harrassed by officials. With Holkar it is otherwise: his terms are so tight that nothing is left for an official anywhere, nor does he allow any one to come between him and the cultivators." When the Resident reported the conversation to Holkar, His Highness laughingly admitted it to be quite true. "I allow no one," he said, "to touch my subjects but myself."

THE four "Burmese noblemen," whom we read so much about in the home papers as being ministers of His Majesty the King of Burmah and demi-official visitors to England, and who have been shown about London in the best company by Captain Sprye, and have even been presented to the Queen, are declared by the "Rangoon Gazette" to be imposters. "Burmese noblemen forsooth!—there is not," says our contemporary, "one in the least who could honestly be called a Burmese gentleman. Who has been guilty of this fraud we do not know, but one thing seems clear enough, either Captain Sprye has become a party to the deception, or he himself has been grossly deceived." These men, however, have had the honour of decorating Mr. Gladstone with the Order of the Salway, an Order which the King of Burmah has succeeded in making utterly worthless by promiscuous distribution. For instance he has bestowed it on the native who prints the "Burmah Herald."

A CURIOUS instance of the ineffectual working of the present agreement with Native States with regard to the extradition of criminals is recorded in Major-General Daly's last report. A few years ago a Subah in the employ of Scindiah was at Poona arranging the transfer of His Highness' Deccan lands to the British Government, and while there telegraphed to Gwalior that the Government of Bombay had advertized for sale by auction the tomb of Madhoji, one of Scindiah's ancestors. His Highness, on hearing this, sent the Subah in great haste a *hundi* for Rs. 10,000 and instructions to buy the tomb, while at the same time he wrote an indignant protest to the Government. It then came out that no such sale had ever been advertized or contemplated. Then Scindiah summoned the Subah to answer as to some false charges which had been discovered in his accounts during his absence, but the Subah refused to go, and in spite of correspondence and protests he is now living in security at Poona. The Bombay Government cannot give him up because when he defrauded Scindiah he was on British territory.

PASSENGERS FOR TRIESTE, &c.

THE s. s. Strathclyde, 1,254 tons, Captain C. W. Pearson, sailed yesterday for Trieste, &c., via the Suez Canal, with a cargo of 7,934 bales of cotton, 1,049 bags of coffee, 1 box tea, and the following passengers :—

For Trieste—Mrs. E. Lobignal, Mr. L. Kerne, Mr. C. T. Hartman, and one gentleman.
For Venice—Mr. M. Fischer.
For Suez—Captain E. Y. Walcott, and Mr. Lattes Manitus.

WEATHER REPORTS.

VINGORLA, 15th June, 12-30 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-west, thermometer 83, rainfall 1 inch 39 cents.

CARWAR, 15th June, 11-15 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind west, thermometer 80, barometer 29·90.

MANGALORE, 15th June, 10-45 A.M.—Weather fair, thermometer 84, rainfall 2 cents.

CANNANORE, 15th June, 10 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind north-west, thermometer 79, barometer 29·980, rainfall 15 cents.

TUTICORIN, 15th June, 11 A.M.—Weather fine, wind west, thermometer 92, barometer 29·788.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 15th June, 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Turkey, 14th June, 5 P.M. Latest dates from Continent of Europe via Turkey, 14th June, 10-5 P.M. America via Turkey, 14th June, 1-45 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; Persian line right to London.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—15TH JUNE. 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Turkey, 12th June, 3-19 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 51 hours 26 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 15th June, 1-35 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 32 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Turkey, 13th June, 7-55 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 33 hours 32 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 14th June, 5-30 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 20 hours 40 minutes.

America, via Turkey, 14th June, 1-45 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit 9 hours 13 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 14th to 9 P.M. of the 15th June is as follows :—

To Bombay.	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	0 26	0 5
" Calcutta	5 17	0 20
" Madras	0 5	0 5
" Galle	1 13	0 25

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE AMERICAN TREATY.

DEBATE IN PARLIAMENT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF INDIA.

LONDON, 13TH JUNE.

The motion of Earl Russell for the rejection of the Washington Treaty has been negatived without a division after a long debate.

Government have announced that they will not press the clauses of the Army Bill relating to the recruiting of reserves and auxiliary forces. Clause 3, 4, and 5 of the Bill has been adopted.

LONDON, 14TH JUNE.

In the House of Commons last night Mr. Fawcett moved for an enquiry into the financial and general administration of India. In introducing his motion he said that he intended to create a good understanding.

Mr. Grant Duff opposed the motion as unnecessary; the Committee now sitting, he was quite sure, would enquire into these points, and would be glad to examine natives. He deprecated sending a Royal Commission to India.

Sir Charles Wingfield admitted that great discontent in regard to the financial administration of the country existed among natives.

Sir Stafford Northcote and Mr. Ayrton then appealed to Mr. Fawcett to withdraw his motion, as being inconvenient and likely to prejudice the labours of the Committee, to which Mr. Fawcett assented.

LONDON, 14TH JUNE, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton market to-day was strong.

Fair Dhollera 6¾d.
Exchange on India 1s 10¾d.
Consols 91 7/8.
3 per cent. Rentes at Paris 53 3/8 c.

AMERICAN EXPEDITION AGAINST COREA.

[BY INDIAN TELEGRAPH.]

HONGKONG, 14TH JUNE.

Latest advices from Japan announce the commencement of an American expedition against Corea. A fort on the river near the island of Janhghwa opened fire upon some boats that were reconnoitring; and two men were wounded. A general shelling then took place, after which the Coreans abandoned the fort.

THE HIGH COURT JUDGES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—If your information is accurate that the Secretary of State has refused to appoint a fourth Judge on the Original Side of the High Court, I can only say that such a decision is most unfortunate for hapless suitors in Bombay.

I think it must be incorrect to state that the local Government is in any degree responsible for the failure of the attempt to strengthen the Bench. One member of the Government was at first notoriously adverse to any increase of the number of judges in the High Court, but he has since changed his opinion; and it is well known that both the Governor himself and Mr. Mansfield warmly supported what you speak of as the "recommendation of the Chief Justice," though in reality it was the unanimous advice of all the seven judges, including Sir M. Westropp, and not of the Chief alone. The recommendation was founded upon the increase of business at both sides of the Court, Appellate as well as Original. The increase of business at the Appellate Side has been partly occasioned by an alteration in the law, made by the Bombay Civil Courts Act of 1869, which gives, instead of a regular appeal to the District Judges, an appeal directly to the High Court in all cases in which the amount claimed or value of the property in dispute exceeds Rs. 5,000.

The letter of the Chief Justice and Judges recommending the restoration of the eighth judge was accompanied by tabular statements of the business of the Court at all sides during the last four years, which showed the necessity for that restoration. The same letter was also accompanied by a very able minute written by Mr. Justice Gibbs, on the statistics of the High Court of Bombay as compared with those of the High Courts at Calcutta, Madras, and Allahabad. The business at the Original Side of the High Court of Bombay considerably exceeds the business at the Original Side of any of those other High Courts.

Since the reduction, in April 1870, of one judge of the Bombay High Court, there have not been three judges constantly available for the Original Side. Half of the time of the Chief Justice is necessarily devoted to the Appellate Side. In a city of such commercial importance as Bombay there should be three Division Courts constantly sitting during business months at the Original Side of the High Court. The judges at the Appellate Side have their hands full of work, and it is with difficulty that they can afford the aid of one of their body to help the judges at the Original Side in disposing of the insolvency business. The number of insolvents who filed petitions for the benefit of the Insolvent Act in 1870 was 895, exceeding by 309 the number of the year 1869, which again exceeded that of any previous year since the foundation of the Insolvent Court. The ordinary Civil suits at the Original Side in 1870 exceeded by upwards of 190 those instituted there in 1869. The number of motions in Court and in Chambers in 1870 at that side of the Court was 4,966, whereas the number in 1869 was only 2,887. This class of business occupies a large portion of the time of the judges at the Original Side, and unavoidably interferes with the hearing of causes. Undefended causes are disposed of

THE JEEJEEBHOY DADABHOY CHARITY TRUST.

The case against Mr. Sorabjee Merwanjee, secretary to the charities of the late Jeejeebhoy Dadabhoy, on a charge of criminal trespass, brought at the instance of Mr. Dhunjeebhoy Merwanjee Jeejeebhoy, one of the trustees, was again called on yesterday before Mr. Connon at the Fort Police Court.

Mr. Mayhew, instructed by Messrs. Thacker and Chalk, appeared for the prosecution; Mr. Thakoredas appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Thakoredas—We have made up our mind, your Worship, for a settlement of the case. There has been a good deal of correspondence between the solicitors of the parties, and the last letter we (Messrs. Shapoorjee and Thakoredas) addressed to the solicitors for the prosecution, Messrs. Thacker and Chalk, was as follows:—

"Dear Sirs,—As we are of opinion that our client must bow to the opinion of the magistrate, we request you to appoint the time when your clients are ready to take over charge from Mr. Sorabjee Merwanjee, and pass him a receipt for the same."

Mr. Mayhew—That is a letter that was written to us by the defendant's solicitor.

Mr. Thakoredas—And afterwards Messrs. Thacker and Chalk wrote in reply as follows:—

"Dear Sirs,—We must attend the magistrate at 12 o'clock, and after your letter of this morning, we dare say we shall withdraw the prosecution. The question of costs will have to be settled."

The question of costs has now to be settled. The drift of the correspondence is, we said we would give up charge of all papers and books in our possession if we are indemnified against any proceedings which may be taken against us by the fourth trustee.

The Magistrate—I don't know I ought to hear all that. The defendant has been dismissed by the trustees, and he must give up charge. If any wrong has been done him, he will have his remedy.

Mr. Mayhew—I want simply that letter to be accepted, and the charge of the office given to us.

Mr. Thakoredas—My client is a poor man, and if an action is filed against him by the fourth trustee, he will be damnified. My client's only demand now is that, since he is called upon to give up charge, he may not be again plagued with matters connected with the charity. I think an opinion to that effect was expressed at the last hearing.

The Magistrate—I really have nothing to do with an indemnity to your client, and I don't want to take it out of your hands if you can get it. Perhaps at that rate I shall have to look to you for my indemnity. (A laugh.)

The parties and their solicitors were, at this stage of the proceedings, engaged in private conversation for some minutes. The question of costs was not raised on either side.

The Magistrate—I don't know what is my position or office here just now.

Mr. Thakoredas—We will give up charge by 3 o'clock to-day, and the case will be withdrawn.

The Magistrate—Well, I am happy to hear that.

Mr. Thakoredas—We have acted in deference to your Worship's suggestion, and I am obliged to you for your advice.

The Magistrate—There are plenty of lawyers to advise in Bombay. I am glad the matter has been settled, for I had the honour of knowing the testator, long dead and gone, who established these charities; and I sincerely hope there will no more be any dispute among the trustees, and that the charity will be strictly devoted to the object for which it was intended.

The charge was then withdrawn.

MR. VENAYEK DEWAKAR'S APPEAL.

THE CONVICTION QUASHED BY THE HIGH COURT.

A Full Court, consisting of the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Gibbs and Mr. Justice West, sat on Wednesday last at the Mazagon High Court to hear an appeal in the case of Mr. Venayek Dewakar, full-power magistrate at Khandeish, who was convicted by Mr. Ashburner, Collector of Khandeish, of charges of receiving bribes in two instances, in one of which he was acquitted by Mr. Watt, the Sessions Judge.

Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Mr. D. S. Garud, appeared for the appellant; and Mr. Mayhew, with Mr. Dhirajlal Mathooradas, for the Crown.

Mr. Macpherson, in opening the proceedings, said—I appear in this case for the prisoner Venayek Dewakar, who was convicted on the 30th January last by Mr. Ashburner, the District Magistrate of Khandeish, under section 161 of the Penal Code, and sentenced to suffer six months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000, or, in default of payment, a further term of six months' imprisonment; and from that conviction and sentence an appeal was preferred to the Acting Sessions Judge, Mr. Watt, who on the 29th March confirmed it, and the prisoner now comes to this Court under section 404 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The papers in the case were sent for on the 17th of April, and Mr. Venayek was ordered to be released by Mr. Justice Lloyd and Mr. Justice Kemball. In this case there are two points with which section 426 can have nothing to do, and the first is—

The Chief Justice—Is there anything to show that Mr. Campbell sanctioned those charges?

Mr. Macpherson—He had nothing whatever to do with them. On the contrary, an entirely different person conducted the case, and this man was entirely acting *ultra vires* of the Government who had fixed a limit to their sanction. Mr. Campbell was to prefer the charges, but he did not do so. At first he examined the most important witnesses in the case, and they told him that they knew nothing, and he then allowed the matter to drop, so that it may be inferred that he decided not to prefer any charges.

Mr. Mayhew—I do not see that that appears.

Mr. Macpherson—The first point which I have to call your Lordships' attention to is as to the sanction. Now we say that the sanction was given under the 167th section of the Criminal Procedure Code, and that sanction has not been complied with; that is, that there has been no prosecution of the accused in compliance with that section. The 167th section of the Penal Code is as follows:—

"If any public servant, being charged with the duty of making an investigation or report, corruptly frames such report in a manner which is contrary to law, or corruptly makes any such report which is contrary to law, or corruptly omits to make any report or to make any part of a report which he is lawfully required to make, he shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both."

In the charge of an offence punishable under the Indian Penal Code, of which any judge, or any public servant not removable from his office without the sanction of the Government, is accused as such judge or public servant, shall not be entertained against such judge or public servant, except with the sanction, or under the direction, of the local Government, or of some officer empowered by the local Government to sanction such prosecution, or by some authority to which such judge or public servant is subordinate, and whose power so to sanction or direct such prosecution the local Government shall not think fit to limit or reserve."

Now, having regard to the terms of that section, I think it in the highest degree absurd for the prosecution to contend that the Government should have given the sanction to the Khandeish authorities, as they thought fit. Now, the sanction in this case is in these terms. It is the Government resolution of the 12th December 1870:—and the material part of it is as follows:—

Revenue Department, Bombay Castle, 12th Dec. 1870.

Memorandum from the Revenue Commissioner, N. D., dated 7th December 1870, submitting with his remarks a communication, with enclosures, from the District Magistrate of Khandeish, relative to the corrupt practices of Mr. Venayek Dewakar in the discharge of his duties as District Deputy Collector and Magistrate at P., in that collectorate, and recommending that he may be suspended from his above post, pending enquiry into the charges therein contained, and any others that may be brought forward against him.

Resolution.—There appears to be sufficient *prima facie* evidence to justify the suspension of the District Deputy Magistrate until he can clear himself of the accusations which have been made against him. The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is therefore pleased to direct that Mr. Venayek Dewakar be suspended from office, and to sanction, under section 167 of the Criminal Procedure Code, his prosecution before the Magistrate of the District of Khandeish on such charges as Mr. Campbell may be prepared to prefer against him. The enquiry should be conducted by Mr. Ashburner in person, and not delegated to any other person, and before the commencement of proceedings the accused magistrate should be furnished with copies of the charges and lists of the witnesses by whom they will be supported, and allowed full opportunity for the preparation of his defence.

2. The result of the investigation should be forthwith reported to Government.

H. E. Jacobs,
For Acting Chief Secy. to Government.

The Chief Justice—Is there not something said about corrupt practices?

Mr. Macpherson—Yes, my Lord, there is a communication relative to corrupt practices.

The Chief Justice—That must be taken in connection with the case.

Mr. Macpherson—The charge which is preferred is one that could only be preferred against my client with the sanction of the Government.

The Chief Justice—There might be a second objection, that if Mr. Campbell had been sanctioned to bring such charges as he pleased, that would be qualified by the charge of corrupt practices.

Mr. Macpherson went on to say—It was specially provided in the sanction that Mr. Campbell should be the prosecutor in the charge. Mr. Campbell had not a locus standi in the commission, and could not bring a charge of anything but corrupt practices. Two of the witnesses called by Mr. Campbell about the 15th of December were asked by reference to this case what they knew about it, and one of them stated that he knew nothing, and Mr. Campbell then dismissed him from further attendance. Mr. Campbell was not present in the Court, and had no part nor lot in the prosecution, and the prosecution was undertaken by a gentleman who came from the Gurkhum case. Mr. Campbell, and that makes our case still stronger than it was before, took steps to see if he would prefer the charge, and made up his mind that he would not proceed on this charge.

The Chief Justice—There is nothing with regard to Mr. Campbell except the sanction and leave to prosecute. It might well be that Government should select a particular individual in whom they had especial confidence, and would not entrust the same duty to others.

Mr. Macpherson—There is an additional reason, too, in this case; the individual to whom the prosecution was entrusted was a subordinate officer of the accused, for he was only a mamlutdar.

The Chief Justice—If the Government had chosen to sole it him, they might have done so.

Mr. Macpherson—It was not left to the discretion of the district magistrate to choose a person who was subordinate to the accused, and who was influenced by hostile motives to him. As far as has come before your Lordships, there is no reference to Mr. Campbell having had anything to do in the matter; to some extent he did interfere before the case came on, and I maintain that his having done so strengthens the case for the accused. That appears in the cross-examination of Lalloo for the defence. He says, "About three weeks or so ago, Wittoba Patel took me to a sahib." There is no doubt but that was Mr. Campbell, in fact it is shown in evidence. And then his brother Bucsoo says, "About a month ago I was sent to a sahib," &c. That is all the reference to Mr. Campbell in the matter, and that is spoken of by Mr. Watt in his finding in the Gurkhum case.

The Chief Justice—Does he state facts regarding the other case in his finding? If so, it was not regular on his part to do so.

Mr. Macpherson—Mr. Watts said that he entirely discredited the witness Bhugwan in the Gurkham case, and refers to him in the other.

Mr. Justice West—Then he incorporates his second judgment with the other case?

Mr. Macpherson—Yes.

The Chief Justice—I don't think you ought to go into this, Mr. Macpherson—anything that may be in that judgment cannot be allowed to go towards upholding or quashing a conviction in the other case.

Mr. Macpherson—Except that Mr. Watts' remarks on the evidence are identical in both cases.

The Chief Justice—Your case is that there was sanction given to a certain gentleman to prosecute under section 167, and that there is no evidence in this case that Mr. Campbell did prosecute, and that anybody else could. I don't think that the fact that he did not prosecute would make the case a bit stronger, if really the fact be that the Government had committed the prosecution and framing of the charges to a particular gentleman. (The Chief Justice then referred to several Calcutta cases, which had not yet been printed, which bore upon the question of sanction.)

Mr. Macpherson said that the cases quoted by His Lordship favoured his case, for they showed that if one was appointed, no one else could act for him.

The Chief Justice went on to say—It can scarcely be said that Government in this carefully drawn up resolution meant that anybody whatever was to conduct the prosecution. The case was to be heard by Mr. Ashburner, and the charges were to be framed and preferred by Mr. Campbell. In prosecuting a public officer, I can very well understand that Government would consider it a very necessary thing that a person of intelligence and standing should be selected for the duty, who would conduct the case with fairness and impartiality.

Mr. Macpherson—Your Lordship has exhausted everything I was going to say on this subject. It is just as unlikely that Government would allow any one to prefer the charge.

Mr. Mayhew said that there was nothing in the records to show that Mr. Campbell did not prosecute.

The Chief Justice replied that it was on the record that the mamlutdar did prosecute.

Mr. Mayhew—Yes, it is a matter of fact that, although Mr. Campbell was privy to the case, he did not put the witnesses in the box and examine them himself.

Mr. Macpherson—The case was argued by Cassinath Mahadeo.

The Chief Justice—No proof has yet been shown that Cassinath conducted the prosecution.

Mr. Macpherson—That is the first ground upon which we object to this finding; and then, as to the next, there is no complaint in the case.

The Chief Justice—It must now be understood that we are only considering the question of law; we are not considering the fitness or unfitness of the gentleman who conducted the prosecution, for he may have been very fit as far as we know to the contrary.

Mr. Mayhew argued that it was quite a secondary matter who preferred the charge. The judge had only to know that the Government sanction had been obtained for the prosecution. It surely was not intended that Mr. Campbell should marshal the witnesses, attend and address the magistrate, and examine and re-examine the witnesses, and make an address to the magistrate upon the nature of all the evidence. The question is, "Did the Government sanction the prosecution?" and "Was the case of the accused prejudiced by the way the proceedings were carried out?"

The Chief Justice—The magistrate had no jurisdiction to take the charge although it was sanctioned by Government, for a particular person was appointed to conduct the prosecution, and if he did not do so, the charge could not be entertained by the magistrate, and there was an end of the case.

Mr. Mayhew—The resolution is a very wide one.

The Chief Justice—It is sufficiently wide, Mr. Mayhew, that I think it will be useless for you to attempt to fill it. Mr. Campbell, even if he was not to address the Court and cross-examine the witnesses, was still to frame the charges, and here is nothing to show that he did so. Charges might have been improperly or indiscreetly selected, and it does not appear that the charges were obtained by the mamlutdar from Mr. Campbell. My opinion is that Mr. Campbell had no power to nominate Thattee, or whatever his name is, to frame the charges. There was a personal confidence placed in Mr. Campbell by Government, and he could not delegate his duty to anybody else. As far as Mr. Campbell was concerned in the case, it seems that he came once or twice in the course of the trial. It is not even shown what the charges were.

Mr. Justice Gibbs—It does not seem as if he knew what the charges were at all.

Mr. Mayhew—Do your Lordships think that Mr. Campbell should personally prosecute?

The Chief Justice replied that Mr. Campbell should have framed the charges; it was not necessary that he should go beyond the terms of the resolution. His Lordship went on to say that the Court had not the slightest evidence of the sanction of the Government for any one to prosecute or frame the charges but Mr. Campbell.

Mr. Mayhew replied that if that was their Lordships' unanimous opinion upon the construction of the resolution, it would be idle for him to argue the matter further.

The Chief Justice, in giving judgment, said—In this case the question is whether this prosecution is based upon any such sanction as the law requires. It appears that the Bombay Government, on the 12th December 1870, came to the following resolution:—(The resolution is already given above.) Now that seems to be a very carefully drawn up and cautious resolution, if we may be permitted so to say, of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council. That resolution selects the principal magistrate of the district as the person before whom the prisoner is to be tried, and also selects Mr. Campbell, a member of the Civil Service, a magistrate of full power in that district, as the gentleman who was to bring the charges, and in fact amounts to a power to him to select the cases upon which the proceedings should be taken. It is reasonable to suppose that there must have been some special intent on the part of the Government in nominating this gentleman to bring these charges, and this was nominated as a gentleman of importance, the prisoner himself being a full-power magistrate of considerable standing in the presidency, and we can very well understand why Government should specially name a gentleman of character and position to select the instances upon which the prosecution should be brought, and to bring the complaint before the magistrate. It could not, I have been the intention of Government that any official, or other person, who so pleased, should be at liberty to bring a charge of corrupt practices against Venayek Dewakar. It would have been singular if there had been any such intention, and the careful language of this resolution satisfies us that there was not, and that the intention of the Government was that a gentleman of high character should be the delegate to select the cases, if any, upon which the prosecution should be rested. And further, Government was specially careful that the prisoner should have fair play in this matter, because the resolution provides that the accused magistrate should be furnished with copies of the charges and lists of the names of the witnesses who were to be called for the prosecution. Now we think we should be laying down more than the law would warrant us, if we said that Government has not power, under section 167 of the Criminal Procedure Code, to authorise some one person in particular to bring charges against a public servant. There is nothing in the section to warrant the supposition that Government might not thus limit its sanction. We cannot agree with the argument of Mr. Mayhew, that the only important provision in the Government resolution was as to the tribunal before which prosecution should be brought. Perhaps Government may, under the section, have power to limit its sanction to a prosecution before a particular tribunal, provided it were one which could have had jurisdiction in such a matter. The prosecution was, before such a tribunal, and the question is whether, when Government has confided the duty of preferring charges to a particular gentleman, that duty can be delegated to any one else. We have not in this case any attempt on the part of Mr. Campbell to delegate his authority to any one else; and even if he had made that attempt, we do not think he would have the power to delegate the duty. The general rule of law is, *delegata non non potest delegare*. Looking to the fact that these charges were not brought as they were intended, that is to say, they were not brought by the nominee of the Government, we think there was no jurisdiction whatever on the part of the district magistrate to entertain the charges. Such is the effect of section 167, and therefore the conviction must be quashed. We regret that we are obliged on such a ground as this to quash this preliminary conviction. The resolution was a wide one, and nothing could have been more easy than to keep within its limits; but wide as those limits were, it seems that the parties who have been conducting this prosecution have not kept within them. We think it extremely possible that there has been a failure of justice on this account. We do not go further, however, than to say that it is possible. If we said positively that there has been a failure of justice, we should be entering on another branch of this case. The Sessions Judge, before whom the case came on appeal, states in his judgment that he disbelieved a witness in another case who was a very important witness in this. Now, we will not import into this case anything which occurred in the other case, but it is possible that the learned counsel might be able to argue that there was not sufficient credible evidence here to sustain the conviction. We have not considered the case in that view, but have stopped it at this preliminary point, on the ground that the magistrate of the district had no authority to entertain a charge not made in pursuance of the only sanction given by Government. We must not be understood as in any wise reflecting upon the gentleman who did act for the prosecution or prefer the charges. He may have been a very proper person to bring them, but he was not the nominee of the Government. We therefore quash the conviction, and the fine, if it has been paid, is to be returned.

Mr. Macpherson—Will your Lordship allow a telegram to be sent by the Registrar in order that the prisoner may be released at once.

The Chief Justice—I think the more regular course will be to send a writ. Mr. Birdwood will do it.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—A telegram was only sent once on a particular occasion, and it was decided that it was a very objectionable course, as any other person might send a telegram and get a prisoner released.

The Chief Justice—It is not a desirable practice; but there are occasions when a telegram might be sent.

Mr. Macpherson—Will your Lordship then allow the writ to be given to the prisoner's son to take up to Dhoolia; it would arrive quicker than if sent through the Registrar.

The Chief Justice—Yes, he may be the Court's messenger in this matter.

This terminated the case.

THE MUNICIPALITY AND THE RATE-PAYERS.

The following is a copy of the petition forwarded to the Government, complaining of the excessive cost of municipal administration in Bombay:—

To His Excellency Sir William Robert Seymour Vesey FitzGerald, K.C.B., G.C.S.I., Governor and President in Council, Bombay.

The humble Petition of the undersigned Residents and Rate-payers of Bombay,

Respectfully Showeth,—That your Excellency's petitioners are residents and rate-payers of the city of Bombay, who, feeling interested in its municipal administration, beg leave respectfully to approach your Excellency in Council with a representation on the subject, and trust that the facts and reasons they hope to adduce will not fail to secure for it a patient and favourable consideration.

Your petitioners consider it supererogatory at this time of day to preface such a representation with any general professions or protestations of their motives or intentions. They submit it to be enough to observe that, not entire strangers to the spirit of municipal institutions, petitioners fully appreciate their benefits and usefulness and the generous motives of the British Government in introducing the same into this country, with the object alike of seeing the sanitary and other local improvements the more effectually attended to and of creating and promoting a spirit of self-government among the people; and they wish every success to the measures adopted with that object.

Entertaining these views, your Excellency's humble petitioners expected great results from the introduction of Act II. of 1865 into Bombay, results economic, sanitary, moral:—a frugal management of the municipal finances, the advantages of sanitary improvements shared equally by the whole town and its residents rich and poor, and the exhibition of an example of local self-government in spirit if not in form. And these results were expected not only from the apparent elaborateness of the Municipal Act and the liberal scale of salaries and expenditure it enjoined or sanctioned, but also from the position, experience, and capacities of the parties to whom the working of it was entrusted. They regret, however, most sincerely to find that, after a trial of more than five years, the Act has proved a failure in almost every respect. For under its provisions or in spite of them, not only have the municipal burthens of the people been vastly increased, but the amount of money so raised has been allowed to be expended extravagantly, without check or restraint, and without adequate returns, while anything like the faintest approach towards a representation of the wants and wishes even when reasonable of the residents and rate-payers at the Municipal Council Board—towards a local self-government in short—has been conspicuous by its striking absence, or rather has been replaced by the exhibition of a species of autocracy which has served to bring the professed objects of municipal institutions into popular disrepute.

In support of these general assertions, your petitioners beg to adduce the equally general facts patent to the public, that in a short time the income of the municipality has been pushed up to 34 lacs of rupees a year, that notwithstanding this enormous income the accumulated drainage and other funds in hand have been unwarrantedly spent away, and debts contracted to the extent of Rs. 60,000 and upwards to meet the current expenditure; that with all this expenditure the most efficient state of municipal service is confined to a few select localities and is by no means shared by the greater portion of the town occupied by the largest numbers of the rate-payers, and that few of the evils and defects in the administration of the public has unanimously condemned, find much opposition, or the remedies proposed any countenance at the Bench of Justices.

With a view to seek relief from the heavy taxation, many of the present petitioners submitted a representation consisting of two petitions to the Bench of Justices at the time of passing in the Municipal Budget for the current year in November last. It was signed by more than two thousand rate-payers, many of them men of great respectability in the native community, and unanimously approved of by the public voice. But the Bench did no more than record it, showing how very little they either cared for the interests or the views or wishes of those whose representatives virtually they are. And yet the facts and figures on which the representation was based were taken from official papers submitted by the Municipal Commissioner to the Justices in the usual course of business.

Your petitioners beg to quote here from the first of the two petitions (which are appended, and marked respectively A and B), the following table showing the rate at which the expenditure of the Bombay Municipality has increased during the last few years:—

Head of Charge.	1866.	1871.	Increase per cent.
Collection and House Assessment...	66,000	1,00,769	68·3
House Rent	50,000	95,500	91·0
Controller's Establishment	43,720	54,832	25·2
Conservancy Establishment	52,074	54,398	4·2
Clerk of the Peace	15,116	23,328	53·3
Subscription to the Agri-Horticultural Society.....	3,000	15,000	400
Health Department	5,31,641	5,57,241	7·76*
Markets and Slaughter Houses	10,740	66,972	523
Workshop		53,624	...
Maintenance of Water Works	3,388	96,402	37·13
Storekeeper's Establishment	3,6.0	8,300	136·6

*Decrease.

Considering that the present expenditure is contrasted not with the restricted expenditure of former years, but with the grants made on the liberal scale of the Municipal Act of 1865, petitioners submit that the rate of advance indicated by the above table is alarming indeed, and calls to meet it no income, however elastic, can prove sufficient.

But your petitioners regret to have to state that even these startling figures failed to rouse the attention of the Bench to the fiscal condition of the municipality, or to lead to any the slightest inquiry into the allegations. The Municipal Commissioner having, however, found fault with the figures given in the above table, and therefrom inferred the groundlessness of the petitioners' general complaint, they crave leave to point out the authority on which they had based their prayers to the Bench of Justices and to your Excellency in Council.

Mr. Crawford is reported to have observed about the first petition:—

"I will now go through the statement, comparing it with the expenditure of 1866 and that of the present year, to show that the petitioners are altogether wrong. The assessment charges in 1866 are stated to be Rs. 66,000, as compared with Rs. 1,00,769 in 1871, or an increase of 68·3 per cent. Now the actual fact is that the charges in 1866 were Rs. 1,25,218, in other words, there has been a reduction of 20 per cent. And so again with the house rent. It had been said the charge in 1866 was Rs. 18,000, and in 1871 Rs. 28,500, so that the increase was 58·3, whereas the real fact was that in 1866 it was Rs. 32,160, showing a decrease of 14 per cent. As regards the Controller's establishment that is represented by Rs. 43,720 in 1866 and Rs. 54,832 in 1871. Now it so happens that in 1866 there were several joint branches in the Engineer's, the Health Officer's, and other departments, and the committee of the Bench for the revision of the establishments having recommended, the whole of these establishments were placed under the Controller, and the branches were abolished altogether, and consequently the increase under 1871 is explained; but I may say the result of the amalgamation was a saving of Rs. 5,000, which was duly reported at the time. There was a trifling increase in the Commissioner's establishment which was sanctioned by the Bench. As to the Clerk of the Peace, the expenses for 1866 are stated at Rs. 15,216, and those for 1871 at Rs. 23,328; now in 1866 the law charges of the Municipality were included in the Municipal Commissioners's Budget—they were sanctioned separately on payment. Since then the whole charges of the Clerk of the Peace have been estimated and budgeted for, and had this been done in 1866 the figures would have closely approximated those for 1871. The subscription to the Agri-Horticultural Society I will pass over as it has been steadily voted by the Bench. As to the grant for markets and slaughter-houses, the petitioners state that in 1866 it was Rs. 10,740 and in 1871 had risen to Rs. 66,978, being an increase of 523 per cent. Now the petitioners altogether ignore the fact that the income for 1866 was only Rs. 24,000, whereas in 1871 it is Rs. 1,65,000. They have also forgotten that in 1866 there was no bone crushing mill, whereas the estimate for next year includes the charges for that also. As to the next item, for workshops, the petitioners are ignorant of the fact that the workshop charges are not independent charges—that the cost of the workshops, whatever it may be, is spread over every item, and that therefore no additional charges asked for in the Budget. Then as to the Water Works, the petitioners put down the amount in 1866 as Rs. 33,388, whereas it was Rs. 59,952, being considerably in excess of that for next year. Then the figures for the Storekeeper's Department are likewise wrong by upwards of Rs. 3,000."*

In reply to this, petitioners having then no time to go into details, observed generally in their second petition that the figures for 1866 given in the first petition were taken from the Municipal Budget, that the excess expenditure in that year was unauthorisedly incurred, and that consequently this circumstance could afford no justification for subsequent increases. But they believe that a close examination of the official statements made by the Commissioner to the Bench will show the facts on which petitioners' complaint was based to be incontrovertible. To make this clear they crave leave to go over the several items in their order.

1st.—Collection and House Assessment.—The Municipal Commissioner says the charges under this head for 1866 were Rs. 1,35,218 and not Rs. 66,000, and that therefore there has been a reduction of 20 per cent. in the Budget for 1871. But Rs. 66,000 was the only authorized grant for 1866, and the difference between this and the other sum was spent without the knowledge of the Bench. But that even this increase was not necessary for the performance of the services is evident from the fact that, with the experience of 18 months to guide, the grant asked for the year 1867 was Rs. 82,172† as cost of collecting *all rates*, whereas for the current year the sum put down is Rs. 1,00,769, being under the most favourable construction of the Commissioner's words an *increase* of more than 25 per cent. instead of a reduction of 20 per cent. Nor is this all. The Commissioner in pleading for the above grant for 1867 observed "that it was only three and three-fourths per cent. on the gross total of the proceeds of all the rates, and that, low as this percentage is, it can be reduced considerably when rates are made payable half-yearly in advance." This was said in 1866. The rates were by legal enactment made payable half-yearly in advance in 1867 and the labour of collection thus reduced by one-half, and yet in 1870 the Commissioner budgets for 25 per cent. higher charges for the diminished work! How this can be called a reduction of 20 per cent., your Excellency's humble petitioners are at a loss to understand.

2nd.—House Rent.—The Commissioner says this item in 1866 stood at Rs. 32,160 as compared with Rs. 28,000 for 1871, showing a decrease of 14 per cent. On this your petitioners beg to observe that up to July 1865, the rent of the buildings which were taken in 1864 when rents were exorbitant and which accommodated all the Municipal offices except the Water Works was Rs. 1,920 per annum, or Rs. 160 for month. In the following month new offices were taken at a cost of Rs. 18,000 and for 1871 the sum entered is 28,500, showing an increase of 289 per cent. over the same item as it stood up to July 1865, and 58·3 per cent. as it has stood since that time. How the Commissioner arrives at the figure of 32,000 is not evident from any of the papers. If it includes any charges on account of accommodation for the police, it is clearly unfair, inasmuch as the charges on account of the police are entirely omitted from the figures for the years (1866 and 1871) between which comparison is instituted in the petition.

3rd.—Controller's Establishment.—The increase of 25·2 per cent. under this head being admitted, requires no further notice.

4th.—Commissioner's Establishment.—The same remark holds good with regard to this item.

5th.—Clerk of the Peace.—The increase under this head for 1871, the Municipal Commissioner explains by stating that it includes the law charges which in 1866 were not included in the Budget but were asked and paid for separately. But this statement is inconsistent with that given at page 36 of the Budget for 1866, statement No. 19, in which detail of the charges on account of the establishment is given as follows:—

Clerk of the Peace's Department.

Detail of Estimate for Establishment for 1866.

Number.	Particulars.	Estimate for 1866. Per Mensem.	Per Annum.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	Clerk of the Peace's Establishment.			
1	Clerk of the Peace	400	4,800	
1	Head Clerk	70	840	
1	Clerk	30	360	
3	Peons at Rs. 11 each	33	396	
	Law charges, say	500	6,000	6,396
	Printing Charges	100	1,200	6,00*
				1,200
				13,596

It would thus be seen that for 1866, the charges on account of the establishment of the Clerk of the Peace included the item of law charges. And the same arrangement stood for 1867, † and would appear to be continued all through. ‡ Consequently the increase of 53·3 per cent. under this head is clearly established, and the Commissioner's assertion that the law charges "were never included in the Municipal Commissioner's Budget for 1866" thus seems utterly at variance *with his own official statement.*

6th.—Subscription to the Horticultural Society.—The increase is admitted.

7th.—Health Department.—Under this head petitioners have shown a decrease of 7 per cent. But, considering the circumstances under which the grant was originally obtained at a high figure, viz., 6,26,646, and the fall in the price of labour which has since taken place, the slight reduction of 7 per cent. ought to be regarded as to decrease at all. For the Commissioner in asking for this sum for 1866, stated distinctly: "On the subject of the Health Department, I will correct a false impression that seems to have arisen. Some have supposed that this large charge is proposed to be permanent. I would explain again, that it is proposed as an exceptional and special charge for one year within which time it is hoped the town may be thoroughly cleaned, and I would add that recent experience of what is being effected by the department, working as it now is at half power, convinces me that the result will fully justify the expenditure I propose for the year 1866." § There is thus no real decrease in this item, even supposing the above estimate to have been mistaken from inexperience of the wants of the town.

8th.—Markets.—The figures given under this head in the petition are admitted, but are explained by a reference to increased fees and the establishment of the meat train. The cost of the meat train, however, which is only Rs. 3,290, cannot account for the heavy percentage of increase pointed out in the petition—the whole increase of income cannot justify increase of expenditure, so long as the market loans remain unpaid, for the reasons that the ratepayers have at once to find money for the interest on the debt and to pay high prices for provisions on account of market fees which with the town duties enhance the cost of food.

9th.—The Workshop.—No percentage of increase having been asserted in the petition under this item, it may be passed over.

10th.—Maintenance of Water Works.—Rs. 33,388 was the sum budgeted for 1866 and sanctioned by the Bench. The increase therefore is plain.

11th.—Storekeeper's Establishment.—This item is said to be wrong by upwards of Rs. 2,000; but the figures quoted in the petition are those given in the Budget sanctioned by the Bench. The increase therefore cannot be disputed. To say that in 1866 the Budget sanction was exceeded is to admit having incurred unwarranted expenditure—while the fact that, even with the experience of the wants of the town gained during 1865 and 1866, the grants for this and the Water Works establishments were fixed respectively at no more than Rs. 3,652 and 30,000 for 1867 ‖ establishes the increase beyond all possible doubt.

It will thus be seen that, even after making allowance for what the Municipal Commissioner has been able to give, the leading facts petitioners set forth in their petition to the Bench of Justices of the Peace remain substantially uncontradicted, and your petitioners have taken the trouble of vindicating them because the Commissioner himself prefaced the speech, from which his remarks on the petition are quoted above, with the observation that "if, as the petitioners say, there was such an alarming increase since 1866, it would be a very alarming state of affairs; and *if the increases were so alarming as put by the petitioners, some interference on the part of the Government would be necessary.*" ¶

That the increases have been as alarming as they alleged in their representation to the Bench of Justices of the Peace, petitioners trust has been made clear, and they humbly submit whether the sentence hypothetically pronounced by the Commissioner has not been justly incurred.

But this is not all. Petitioners regret to state that not only is there a widespread feeling of dissatisfaction at the growing expenditure and taxation of the municipality, but a distressful feeling is shared by the community at large that the expenditure is managed without proper check and due caution; so that upon the whole the rate-payers have no adequate return for their money; or in other words, the necessary expenditure if carefully managed would be covered by a much smaller sum than is actually spent. It is true the Bench of Justices are formally charged with supervision over the entire receipts and expenditure of the municipality, but it is to be feared that on one account or another, this supervision has proved little more than nominal. Petitioners beg to mention the following facts in illustration—

(*a*) During the year 1866 Rs. 5,00,000 (five lakhs) were unauthorisedly spent over and above the sanctioned expenditure.

(*b*) The accumulated contributions to the drainage fund amounting to more than Rs. 13,00,000 (thirteen lakhs) have been spent in the same manner.

(*c*) The Panwell brick manufactory has been established without making any Budget provision or producing accounts of the expenditure. It is believed large sums of money have been lost by it.

(*d*) The cost of the Water Works was exceeded by Rs. 4,50,000 (four lakhs and fifty thousands.)

Nor has there been a remissness only as regards expenditure. On the side of income too petitioners fear there is considerable room for the exercise of supervision and care, as the frauds which were discovered in connection with the Tent Department so late as 1868 would seem to show.

The result of these and other instances of disregard of economy and of the absence of check, control and care has been that at the end of four years (15,00,000) fifteen lakhs of rupees have had to be *borrowed to meet current expenditure*, entailing an annual charge for interest of Rs. 60,000 and thus swelling the cost of the original work to a most wasteful degree.

That these evils were however preventible appears evident from the Municipal Act, section 35 of which provides that no new work costing more than Rs. 500 and not budgeted for should be undertaken without the sanction of the Bench of Justices, and section 36 charges the Controller with a supervision over receipts and check on all unauthorised and unjustifiable expenditure, and requires him to bring every instance of it to the notice of the Government and the Justices within 24 hours.

And that these provisions of check and supervision have not been carried out is not only to be inferred from the fact of the financial troubles into which the municipal affairs of the city have been involved, but has been clearly found after a careful and judicial investigation into their causes by the Select Committee of the Legislative Council on the "bill to empower the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay to raise a loan for temporary purposes" (the fifteen lakh loan bill) and also by a Committee of the Bench appointed to inquire "how the present system of checking and auditing the municipal expenditure may be improved." The former Committee, after going into the accounts for the three years ending 1868 and having arrived at a deficit of Rs. 11,28,102, to meet which, along with other contingencies, they recommended a loan of fifteen lakhs, remark—"It is difficult to reconcile this large expenditure in excess of income with fulfilment of the provisions of the Municipal Act,"—the remedy for the future "must be sought in improved means of collection and in the real exercise of the checks intended and provided by the Municipal Act." ** The committee of the Bench, who reported about a year after the Select Committee of the Legislative Council observe:—

"The general supervision of the receipts and disbursements of the municipal fund, the control of, and a veto upon all expenditure, as well as the continuous performance of the duties of an Auditor General over all the departments and Paymaster General, are the most important of the Controller's duties; and that officer, moreover, should be able to feel that he can depend upon the support of the Bench in his endeavours to discharge his several important functions.

"We remark here upon the absolute necessity that in all financial matters the Commissioner should work through, and not independently of, the Controller.

"It is in the highest degree unfair to the latter officer that any expenditure should be incurred without his cognizance, inasmuch as he is responsible to the Bench for guarding the interests of the public purse; and to expect him to do this satisfactorily if he is kept in the dark about any matter bearing upon the finances of the municipality, is to expect an impossibility. We think that the Controller should in fact be the *alter ego* of the Commissioner in all finance matters.

"It is but due to Mr. Maidment to record here our opinion, that in the face of great difficulties and discouragements he has laboured zealously in the interests of the Bench. It would have been perhaps unjust to the interests of his department had he demurred and once appealed to the Bench, in every case where his position as Controller had been ignored, as the remedy would we presume have then been more promptly applied." †

Considering that section 13 of the Municipal Act requires the countersignature of the Controller to every cheque drawn against the municipal fund, the disregard of the express provision for check and audit of the municipal expenditure and accounts implied in the findings of the two committees referred to above seems hardly credible. But yet such has been shown to be the undoubted fact.

Now, your petitioners take it that the responsibility of these failures to carry out the provisions of the law, and therefore of their financial consequences, rests with the executive officers of the Municipality in the first instance and with the Bench of Justices in the next place. But they respectfully beg leave to submit that, as nominations to the latter body are made by Government, they must, in the last resort, look up to your Excellency in Council alone for the redress of any wrong they may have reason to complain of. Petitioners have no voice either in the selection of the Justices or in the appointment or removal of the executive; but they are subjected to their rule, and so it follows that any appeal against them must lie to Government. It is in this view and in sanguine hopes that petitioners have ventured to address your Excellency in Council, and they humbly submit that the foregoing facts—showing great extravagance, mismanagement and want of control in the affairs of the municipality—make out a case for Government interference and enquiry; and accordingly they pray that your Excellency in Council will be pleased to appoint an independent commission of enquiry thoroughly to investigate the municipal administration of the city since 1865, to find out how losses have occurred and what abuses have prevailed, to ascertain their causes and to suggest remedies for the future; and further they pray that, until these matters are settled, the re-appointments of the municipal officers in July next be delayed.

The revision of the Municipal Act your petitioners submit to be inevitable. Not only was it drafted, prepared and passed at a time when the public attention was too much engrossed with the sharp speculation to be bestowed on a discussion of

to show that Government had from year to year enhanced the police expenditure, not only of the mofussil but of the police employed in the town and island of Bombay, and that this deficit was attributable solely and wholly to the act of the Government in enhancing the police expenditure till during the last four years the enhancements for the whole presidency amounted to upwards of four lakhs of rupees, and for the town of Bombay the enhancement amounted to 1½ lakh of rupees. Government having done that now withdraw its contribution towards the police expenditure of this city which he considered was not dealing fair with the Municipality. He therefore submitted that the Bench had quite sufficient ground for the resolution that had been proposed.

Mr. Janardhun Succaram Gadgill asked what had been done about the "opinion" of Mr. Anstey.

The Chairman—Whom do you ask?

Mr. Janardhun said he was asking what had been done with reference to Mr. Anstey's "opinion."

The Chairman—Well, if you are addressing me, as you ought to do in this meeting, I will tell you that nothing has been done.

Mr. Janardhun—I came late, and therefore ——

The Chairman—Well, that is your fault.

Mr. Janardhun—And therefore I requested the president kindly to inform me.

The Chairman—Oh dear, if the president is going to to be called upon by any justice to tell him what has been done before he arrived, I must say our business would go on for a long time. If that is the object for which you rise you must sit down, sir. We are here for the transaction of business and not for that sort of thing.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

DARJEELING TEA ENTERPRISE.

The Commissioner of Cooch Behar has written an encouraging report of the Darjeeling tea enterprize. Last year, he says, was generally favourable to the tea-planters, who are now pushing their cultivation into the Terai. The introduction of machinery, coupled with good weather, should this year do much to restore this branch of agricultural industry to public confidence. "It is," he continues, "almost certain that there would be a considerable demand for Darjeeling tea out of India but for the protective policy of Thibet in favour of China, which prohibits its importation. The tea cultivation on the frontier may yet necessitate a railway." This railway, we believe, has been already sanctioned, and the prohibitive policy of the Thibetan authorities has more than once within the last few months engaged the attention of Government.—*Pioneer.*

A HORRIBLE ACCIDENT AT CAWNPORE.

A horrible accident has occurred at Cawnpore. Four Europeans had gone out on the 11th instant some 8 or 9 miles from the station for a day's shooting, and were about to start on their return. One of them, Dignum, a brother of the jockey of that name, had pushed his gun, butt-end foremost, into the dog-cart from behind, when one of the party observed that he had better discharge it before they started. Upon this he took hold of the gun by the barrel, and was drawing it out of the cart, when it went off, the contents shattering his arm all to pieces, in fact blowing it in great part away and then lodging in the side of a man named Cook, who was standing behind him. They were brought in without delay to Cawnpore, but Dignum expired immediately on his arrival from sheer loss of blood, no one apparently having thought of applying a tourniquet to the arm. The other poor fellow's case was also manifestly hopeless, as he was shot through the liver and stomach. He lingered till the following day, when he too expired. Dignum had just obtained a situation on the Oudh and Rohilcund Railway which he was proceeding to join. Cook, we believe, was a jockey.—*Pioneer.*

REPORT UPON THE TRIAL OF CHANDA COAL FROM THE "MAYO COLLIERY."

The following letter from the Commissioner, Nagpore Division, to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, dated the 1st May 1871, is published in the *Gazette of India*:—

I have the honour to reply to your letter dated 28th ultimo, asking for a report upon the trial of Chanda coal from the "Mayo Colliery" in the Great Indian Railway Company's locomotives.

2. The Railway Company have had in all 106½ tons of Mayo-pit coal. The coal was delivered to them at the Wurdah station, during the months of January, February, and March. It was burnt on their locomotives during February and March. It was used chiefly on engines drawing goods and mixed trains on the 108 miles length between Budnaira and Nagpore. Several sets of fire-bars were tried with spaces of two inches, 2¼, 2½, and 3 inches between the bars. The locomotive foreman (Mr. Miller) of Nagpore, who took great care to give the Chanda coal a full and fair trial, considers that fire-bars two inches apart are best suited for this kind of fuel.

3. Mr. C. W. Hawkins, the head of the Great Indian Peninsula Locomotive Department, writes from Bombay (under date the 25th April) as follows:—

"I am afraid I cannot give you a very detailed report about the working of the Chanda coal, as I merely had it tried to ascertain its relative position with English coal, as regards consumption per mile run. I find from my assistant's report that, during the whole of the trials, the consumption averaged 51 lbs. per mile run; this I consider very good, being about 34 per cent. more than the English coal burnt in the same district. From the report submitted to me there appears to have been no difficulty in using it, the only difference made in the engine being the alteration in the width of the space between fire-bars. It will not, however, I am afraid, stand exposure like the English coal, but will require to be burnt fresh from the pit. Judging from the results obtained, I should say that, if the line was made from Wurdah to the pit, and we could obtain the coal at a reasonable rate, we should have no difficulty in working the Nagpore branch entirely with it."

4. I have frequently, while the experiment was going on, been down to the engine shed at Nagpore, and have discussed the working of the Chanda coal with Mr. Miller. I am able to add a few further particulars. The goods and other trains hauled by the Chanda coal have been of the average length and weight; that is from 20 to 24 waggons, weighing with their loads ten tons each. No wood fuel has been used to light up the fires in the engines; with English coal a certain quantity of wood is generally used. This lighting up with coal makes the poundage per mile about 1½ lbs. heavier over the 108 miles than it would have been if wood had been used for lighting. The consumption* per mile of Nurbudda valley (Mohpani) coal has hitherto averaged 57 lbs. per mile. The price named by Mr. Hawkins (Rs. 15 per ton) would make the Chanda coal 20 per cent. cheaper than English coal on the Nagpore extension. The enginedrivers did not like the Chanda coal at first, but after a few trips they became better satisfied with it; and its only drawback seems to be that the coal, while burning, throws off a great deal of dust.

5. The Mayo-pit coal contains according to assay 19·82 per cent. of water†, and as this water dries off, the coal falls to pieces. The Warora coal (into which a working pit is now being sunky contains according to assay† only 11·42 per cent. of water.

6.* Mr. Miller of the Locomotive Department here (at Nagpore) at one time expressed a doubt whether the Mayo pit coal would burn well during the rainy season. A proposal has, therefore, been made to make over to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway several tons recently carted to Wurdah, in order that the coal may have a fair trial during the rainy season.

* According to the printed report, dated 11th October 1869, the average consumption of Bunigunj coal was then about 75 lbs. per mile on the East Indian Railway line.

† A detailed comparison of the assay of Mayo-pit and Warora coal was recently submitted to the Secretary's Office.

MINT AND CURRENCY.

Appended is a statement of the amount of Government currency notes in circulation, of the amount of coin and bullion reserve, and Government securities held by the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 2nd June 1871:—

Circles of Issue.	Currency Notes in circulation.	Silver Coin Reserve.	Reserve in Government Securities.	Total Reserve.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta	3,63,35,710	70,93,606	1,42,97,381	2,56,31,290
Madras	1,13,86,460	88,2·656	17,23,404	1,10,57,460
Bombay	2,83,97,420	2,02,69,728	1,44,47,851	4,29,60,029
Allahabad	1,00,00,340	38,2·2	14,2·2	47,01,460
Lahore	46,2·,560	7,30,928	2,00,937	39,70,420
Calicut	11,00,680	9,19,481	1,00,000	10,19,481
Trichinopoly	2,80,2·,720	10,41,641	1,00,000	11,41,2·0
Vizagapatam	2,05,2·0	2,27,681	1,00,000	3,27,600
Nagpore	29,03,180	23,85,185	5,47,2·0	29,32,400
Kurrachee	2,00,2·,180	2,00,186	45,2·,000	47,05,880
Akola	37,2·,2·0	4,2·,2·0	.....	37,2·,2·0
Total	10,49,49,850	1,2·,38,187	3,2·,2·,000	10,49,18,750

A Voluntary Prisoner for Ten Years.—Is not this, related in a private letter from London, rather a remarkable story? About ten years ago a young American from New York, Walter Hastings by name, dining in London in company with Lord C——, expressed the opinion that solitary confinement in a dark cell was not so dreadful a punishment as had been represented. His lordship —so goes the tale—offered Hastings £10,000 if he would undergo entire seclusion for ten years. The proposition being agreed to, a cell was fitted up in Lord C——'s town house. It was from twelve to fifteen feet square. The prisoner was to be allowed candles, a few books, writing materials, plain food—the latter served by a man who was not to be seen. In this way, Hastings has been living for a decade of years, his term expiring about the 1st of the present month. He is now released, and has received, we suppose, his hard earned money. He emerges from his dungeon in rather a delapidated condition, appearing, though only thirty-five, like a man of a sixty-five years of age, his frame stooping and his steps tottering, his face sallow, his hair and beard white, his voice tremulous and his speech hesitating. He is coming directly to America, and we should not wonder if Mr. Barnum knew something about him.—*New York Tribune*, May 2.

INDIAN ITEMS.

Stealing an Idol.—On Sunday, last information was given to the police in the Tallygunge Section, Calcutta, by Baboo Bycunt Nauth Becharjee that an *idol* had been stolen from the temple at Moohurpore. The thief and the god remain undiscovered.

Money Order Frauds.—We understand that a gross fraud has just been discovered in the Money Order Office. A forged order for a large sum, purporting to be issued from the head office in Calcutta, was presented and paid in one of the provincial offices. This is the second case within the last eight months, which shows the necessity of thoroughly revising the whole of this department.—*Indian Daily News.*

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

We yesterday published the resolution of the Government of India establishing a Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce. The following is the last letter on the subject from the Government of India, to the Secretary of State for India dated Fort William, the 22nd February 1871:—

We have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Grace's despatch, No. 61 of 1870, dated the 22nd of September, on the subject of the formation of a separate department for the supervision and control of measures connected with the improvement and development of the Agriculture, Commerce and Industrial Arts of India. We hope to be able to give full effect, at the earliest possible moment, to the views expressed on this important subject by Her Majesty's Government.

2. In conformity with your Grace's opinion that the new department should have a separate and independent position, instead of, as originally proposed, being placed under a Director General in subordination to the Secretary in the Home Department, we have come to the conclusion that it should be placed under a Secretary in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, whose position should be precisely analogous to that of our other Civil Secretaries. If financial considerations had permitted it, we should have been glad to place the new Secretary in the matter of emoluments on the same footing as the other Civil Secretaries. As it is, we find ourselves unable to recommend a higher salary for the proposed office than that we originally mentioned, viz., Rs. 3,500 per mensem. In order, however, to obviate, to a certain extent, the apparent anomaly of remunerating officers holding positions of a similar character at unequal rates, we propose to rule that this lower salary shall hereafter be assigned to the most recently appointed of the two officers holding respectively the posts of Secretary in the Home Department and in the new Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce. The senior would receive the higher pay of Rs. 4,166 per mensem, like the other Civil Secretaries.

3. To meet the salary of the new Secretary, it is estimated that savings, amounting to Rs. 2,192, may be made available, as detailed in Annexure A, so that an increase of expenditure, amounting only to Rs. 1,308 per mensem, will be entailed by its creation. It is difficult, however, until the various transfers of business from one office to another are actually made, to say confidently that the whole of the estimated saving of Rs. 417 on office establishments can be carried out, and it would be better to leave undetermined for the present the exact saving under this head. We propose that we be authorized to incur an additional charge, which shall, under no circumstances, exceed Rs. 20,000 per annum. Every effort will be made to reduce the charge to the lowest possible amount. We have under our consideration further reductions in the establishments attached to the Government of India, which may possibly enable us to provide the whole of the salary proposed to be assigned to the new Secretary without any increase of expenditure; but we are not now in a position to take credit for them. It is true that such savings would in no degree arise from the creation of the new department, and the same remark may be made as to some of the other savings which we have actually proposed; but in making an administrative change such as the present, it is not improper to consider that economies obtained by other changes, simultaneously made, are fairly available for meeting increased charge required for the proposed improvement.

4. A department, such as we contemplate, will require some little time for consolidation before it can be raised to that position of usefulness which we hope in time to see it occupy. Subordinate departments of the administration now scattered amongst the other Secretariats must be gathered together, guided into harmonious action, and moulded into a homogeneous whole. We do not at first propose to appoint, as suggested by your Grace, any new specially-skilled assistants to the new department; but the Commissioners of Cotton and of Inland Customs, the Director General of Forests, and other heads of subordinate branches, who will all be placed under the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, will, with their establishments, be utilized to the utmost, not merely within the limits of their present special charges, but (so far as due regard for the interests of those charges may permit) in all kindred matters, the management of which will devolve on the new department. These officers will, in fact, perform, in a great measure, the duties of those skilled assistants to whom your Grace has referred. Your Grace has observed that the scope of the duties and the sphere of the operations of the Cotton Commissioner may with much advantage be gradually extended. We fully concur in this opinion, and we hope that it may be found possible to extend, in a similar manner, the scope of the duties of some of the other officers who will be placed under the new department.

5. The whole of the required subordinate establishment will be obtained by transfers from the several Secretariats in proportion to the relief afforded to them. This will entail no additional charge, but, on the contrary, a saving is shown of Rs. 417 per mensem. The expectation expressed in paragraph 19 of your Grace's despatch will thus be completely fulfilled. It is proposed to assign to the new department a comparatively limited scale of clerks to start with. The business now actually to be transferred from the other departments doubtless represents imperfectly the work that the new department will ultimately be expected to perform; but the growth and development of business will be gradual, and, therefore, we have not deemed it advisable to allot to it now any larger establishment than we consider requisite to dispose of that business which it will have to deal with immediately on its constitution.

6. We entirely share your Grace's desire that the proposed arrangements shall not lead to the creation of work leading to no adequate results. We are prepared, as time goes on, to find the work of the department increase, as the natural result of special attention being devoted to many branches of administration now unavoidably more or less neglected, or but imperfectly dealt with. But we have no intention of permitting that useless multiplication of work, which may result from attempting to interfere unnecessarily with details.

7. Your Grace justly remarks that it is not by interference with the proper powers of the local Governments that any real success in the administration of the new department is to be hoped for. As a rule, it is the local authorities who must originate reforms and improvements, and they also must generally decide how those reforms and improvements may best be attained; and, though we should unquestionably expect from them the fullest information as to all matters of interest and importance falling within the province of the new department, it would be with no view to any increased interference with, or even criticism of, their action, but only to enable us to make the valuable experience locally gained, and now too generally unutilized beyond those local limits, subservient of the interests and welfare of the whole empire.

8. Referring to paragraph 17 of your Grace's despatch, we have caused to be prepared a series of statements which will be found in Annexure B, exhibiting the nature of the work, and the cost of each Secretariat, both as they stand at present, and as they will remain after the creation of the new department, as well as the nature of the work and the cost of the new department itself. Owing, however, to the great diversity in the nature of the work performed in the different offices, no figured statements can convey even an approximate idea of the comparative amount of work which is now disposed of, or which will, on the establishment of the new office, have to be performed by each; and, although the numbers of letters received and issued, and of proceedings A and B recorded, for each have been ascertained, these numbers, it must be distinctly understood, afford no criterion of the extent of the work of the several offices.

9. The suggestion contained in the early part of paragraph 18 of your Grace's despatch has not been lost sight of, and this opportunity has been taken by each department of reviewing the returns and reports now required from the subordinate Governments and administrations.

10. With reference to paragraphs 22 to 25 of your Grace's despatch, it seems sufficient to say that we concur generally with your Grace's views. The distribution of business among the Members of the Council of the Governor-General rests, as your Grace has observed, with the Governor-General for the time being, and in regard to this subject we confidently anticipate that His Excellency will have no difficulty in making, from time to time, arrangements which will be found to work satisfactorily.

11. With the above remarks, we submit the proposed scheme for your Grace's consideration, and trust that it will receive approval and sanction. We look upon the inauguration of the new department at the earliest possible date as a matter of much importance. If, therefore, there should be any points in which our present scheme may appear to your Grace to be incomplete or insufficiently explained, we hope that we may at least be authorized to constitute at once the new Secretariat, on the understanding that the total charge shall not exceed the sum that we have mentioned, leaving further details to be settled afterwards.

The following is Annexure A.:—

(1.) The savings available to meet the salary of the new Secretary are—

1st—Rs. 800 per mensem,.. savings in salaries of Under-Secretaries.

At present there are four Under-Secretaries drawing Rs. 1,500 per mensem—two in the Home Department and one in the Foreign and Financial Departments. It is not considered that, on their first appointment, these officers, who are mostly selected from grades in which the salary varies from Rs. 700 to Rs. 1,000, need draw the full allowances now enjoyed. It is proposed that they should commence on Rs. 1,100, rising by annual increments of Rs. 100 to the maximum of Rs. 1,600. The average salary will, therefore, be Rs. 1,300, giving on the four Under-Secretaries a saving of Rs. 800.

2nd—Rs. 625 per mensem, savings in the salary of the second Under-Secretary in the Foreign Department.

There is at present a second or Junior Under-Secretary in the Foreign Department, drawing a salary of Rs. 1,250 per mensem. The Government proposes that instead of this Under-Secretary young officers of the Civil Service or Staff Corps shall be temporarily attached to the Foreign Office instead of being posted elsewhere. The knowledge thus acquired by these officers would often make them specially fit for appointments of a political nature. Were it proposed thus to train Civil Officers alone, the whole of the present Junior Secretary's pay might be accepted as a saving; but as there may usually be one Civil and one Military Officer under training, only one-half, or Rs. 625, have been taken into account.

3rd—Rs. 350 per mensem, savings in salary of the Deputy Commissioner of Customs.

Under existing arrangements the Deputy Commissioner of Inland Customs draws a salary of Rs. 1,200 per mensem as a minimum, rising to Rs. 1,700 as a maximum. The exceptional merits of the late lamented Deputy Commissioner, Mr. F. W. Vere, partly influenced the rate at which the salary of the office was fixed, but the principal reason for considering that it will be unnecessary to attach in future so high a salary to this appointment is that, under the proposed arrangements, a good deal of work that has of late years devolved on the Commissioner of Inland Customs will properly now fall within the province of the new Secretary, and the former officer's work being considerably lightened, a less highly paid Deputy will be requisite. A salary of from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,200, average Rs. 1,100 is proposed, giving, as compared with the present average of Rs. 1,450, a saving of Rs. 350.

4th.—Rs. 417 per mensem, saving in establishment.

(2.) The total amount of these savings is Rs. 2,192 per mensem, but, for the reasons given in paragraph 4 of the despatch, the full amount of the estimated saving in establishment may not be obtained. The other proposed savings will, of course, only become available as vacancies occur.

THE DIFFICULTIES OF COLLECTING THE INCOME-TAX.

(*Pioneer*, June 14.)

It does not require much foresight to prophesy that April 1872 will *not* see the end of the income-tax; even if it lie dormant for a year or two, the very first hour of financial crisis will be sure to galvanize new life into into it. Surely then our sympathies will not be misdirected if we turn towards any scheme calculated to render the tax less unpopular to the nation at large and more equitable in its working. As to its unpopularity there is a great deal to be said on all sides. The ablest of the Bengali papers (we mean of those written in Bengali) begins to regret its opposition to the tax and confesses its suspicions that the native public had been duped into becoming the cat's-paw of Europeans and of their own wealthy countrymen. "The grandest folly our nation ever committed," says the *Unritu Bazar Patrika*, "was that of crying down Sir R. Temple in concert with the Anglo-Indians. An income-tax is not so bad as a cess. The income-tax exempts the poor. Multitudes were not aware of its existence; and though there was some oppression it was not more than what is generally practised upon the helpless people of India by officials, from the magistrate down to the constable."

Whether the *Unritu Bazar Patrika* does not a little too much extenuate the oppression practised, we will not say; but the income-tax has other defects which are less disputable, such as the ludicrously conjectural nature of its assessment. One great evil in the working exists in the fact that those who have to assess, seldom, if ever, have any positive ground wherefrom to deduce their assessments. The ablest assessing officer in the smallest pergunnah has not sufficient time at his disposal, embarrassed as he is with his many other functions, to inquire thoroughly and systematically into one-tenth of the cases that come under his review. For just consider the *modus operandi*: no doubt divers customs prevail in divers places, but the broad features are much alike in all districts. The first official that dabbles in the assessing line is the village putwari, assisted or not, as the case may be, by a village punchayat: his list when prepared is reviewed by a Tehsil official, and on this revised list a primary assessment is made. Applications for review pour in to the revising pergunnah officer; nine at least out of every ten assessed wish their case re-considered, the tenth being the man who, by dint of money or influence, has got his income assessed at one-half its real value. Now and then the tenth will be the man who has seen enough of past evil to deem it the wiser course to keep silent with stoic resignation. Wearied already and overweighted before half the course is run, he sees no object to be gained by wearying himself further only to be more heavily weighted and perhaps irretrievably ruined. The revising officer, often but newly landed in the district, after the grand game of "Post Towns" played every April with such success in the North-Western Provinces, finds himself told off to decide finally in two or three months a thousand such applications. He has no past records to guide him, no circumstantial evidence as to the applicant's condition. As many witnesses as ever you like are ready to swear that the applicant is a moneyed man; and just as many are ready to swear that he is but one step removed from beggary. From him the door is opened for appeal to the Collector, Commissioner, Sudder Board of Revenue; till what with bribes, stamps, pleaders' fees, journeyings to and fro, and the like, the tax has been paid three times over in the struggle to know whether it is to be paid at all or not. Can any one wonder that assessors and assessed look upon the income-tax as the great incubus of the official year, and that both unite in assenting that no single tax is so mismanaged as this one? It is nobody's business in particular, and yet it worries everybody. It is hated by all, and like most unpleasant things is shuffled through anyhow. Now why is it that when every great Indian tax, abkaree, customs, stamps, has a separate office and establishment of its own, the income-tax has none? It is the most difficult of all to assess, involves more labour, and presents more temptations to profuse bribery than any of the others. It is true that each district may have a Babu and two or three Mohurrirs, ten or fifteen-rupee wallahs, but we do not suppose any one will dignify that with the name of an office. Every covenanted assistant has to be regularly trained to treasury work; let each in turn devote two or three years to the general taxation of a district; a little method would soon make the plan economical. A senior assistant might well devote two years in the *same* district to the taxes of the district and their expenditure in local works; but in order to work efficiently he should be always on the move, suffering no sign of the distribution of wealth among his people to escape his notice; he should be ready to rough it anywhere, to converse fluently and affably with all, to be the companion of a nawab or of an ordinary chowkidar. Above all, he must be *thoroughly versed in the native system of accounts and be able to read the books for himself*. No book not passed by him should be received as evidence of any debt or commercial transaction in courts of justice; each book examined should have its stamp affixed to every page and every doubtful entry. Then will there be some hope of the tax falling on those on whom it should. Of course there will be men who, their affairs being in a critical position, will refuse all access to, or scrutiny of, their books; in their case there should be no appeal allowed from the assessing officer's verdict unless the books are presented in support of the appeal. The scrutiny of native treasurers is worthless. As a rule they assess only on the net profits, after deduction of every expense, including the coming year's income-tax! Those who know the peculiar structure of a native account book, well know how the following items are often placed under the head of *expense* before a balance is struck for net profits,—household expense, charity, rent, wearing apparel, feasts, festival expenses, income-tax, municipal tax, *uncertain income!* The man we want to touch, the trader, the money-lender, &c., only lets us tax his clear surplus profit *after deduction of any and every expense*, while the landowner, the Government official, the writer, and the like, pay tax on their gross income. Not till the work is done directly on the spot by those whose honour is above suspicion [illegible] day dawn. The present system seems to [illegible] reconcile itself to the motto * Best iniquities*, but [illegible] anticipate that His Excellency will have no difficulty

NAPOLEON AND THE FRENCH PEASANTS.

A letter signed "Louis Duchêne," and addressed to the French peasantry, has been circulated among the villages in various parts of France. The writer says that he is "not an author, or a man with a school education, but the son of a peasant who enriched himself by his industry, who owes nothing to any one and requires nothing from any one." He would be "indifferent to any form of government" if he did not love his country so much, "and especially its peasantry." The letter proceeds to argue that the only means of creating a Government in France which could restore prosperity to the people is "a plebiscitum, based on universal suffrage." "But," it adds, "such a Government must not be the Government of Thiers, who called the people 'La vile multitude;' nor of Favre, who said of them on the tribune, 'Cette population imbécile de la campagne;' nor of Gambetta, who accused the peasants of lukewarmness at a time when they were dying for their country. . . . It can only be the Government created by an instinct suggested to the peasantry by Providence—that of the much calumniated Emperor Louis Napoleon, who has said that his friends 'do not live in palaces and castles, but in village huts.'"

A "NATIONAL THEATRE" WANTED IN LONDON.

It is the habit to ascribe the present degeneracy of our stage to the growing influence of French taste upon its patrons, and certainly within the last few years costume and management are entirely *à la mode de Paris*. Our dramatists have degenerated into mere adapters, and half the theatres in the Strand court popularity by assuming French titles. And yet, with the long list of our theatrical entertainments, and the incessant announcement of gratulation and triumph over their successes, we all say, and most people believe, that the old glory of the drama is a closed epoch. If our poison has come from France, why can we not find the antidote in that country? What our stage wants now is dignity; we require actors whom we can respect; men of learning and education; not, as is too often the case, mere adventurers, whom the accident of a good figure, coupled with an inordinate greed for cheap admiration, has thrust upon the boards. We want one theatre in London which shall be recognised as the national theatre, which shall rank as such at the head of all the other houses, whose members shall be men of genius and education, and whose rank in society shall be recognised and defined. In one word, we want such an institution for our capital as the Comédie Française is for Paris.—*Globe.*

ST. HELENA.

One result of the opening of the Suez Canal is that it has given the last impulse to the ruin which has gradually been overtaking the Island of St. Helena. "For two centuries," observes a local journal, "this island has been fostered by Government, aided by lavish expenditure, sustained by commerce in supplying the wants of homeward-bound fleets of the rich East * * * For a long period a pet station of the East India Company's dominions; then a State Prison; then a place of pilgrimage and interest for all the world upon whom the prisoner's career has had such interest; still, and long after, a considerable military and naval station; then a depôt for the condemnation of slavers, and the detention and dispersion of their living cargoes; a place of rest and diversion for the naval squadron of the coast of Africa, and of supply and refreshment for the ships of all nations voyaging to the East and passing homeward-bound round the stormy Cape." This is certainly a fine string of pleasures, and the island has enjoyed a long spell of them. "Now," however, pursues the lament, "all is changed. While the population is steadily and rapidly augmenting, all the sources of livelihood indicated in the above recapitulation are withdrawn or diminishing." All that is left to the unhappy islanders, spoilt by their long undisturbed dream of prosperity, is that "element of the highest civilization"—agriculture; and the sooner the lazy people take to it, and reduce themselves to the normal condition of the rest of the world, the better. Coffee, tobacco, aloe fibre, flax, and cinchona may all, it seems, be cultivated there; and having the soil for the purpose, the island may still be considered one of the highly-favoured spots in the world.

TREATMENT OF THE GERMAN TROOPS IN FRANCE.

There has been a very lively debate in the German Parliament on one of those grievances so dear to our own House of Commons—the treatment of the German troops in France by the military authorities. The attention of the deputies was officially drawn to the subject by the petition of a worthy Mayence burgess of the name of Müller (the Müllers are the Smiths and Browns of Germany) praying "that the complaints of the bad rations now being served out, which are made in private letters and in the press, might be speedily and thoroughly investigated." Count von Moltke, in the absence of the regular official representative of the War Ministry, made a speech of some length on the occasion. He replied particularly to a charge which had been made of serving out spoiled provisions, and explained that the signing of peace preliminaries, being accompanied with a new mode of victualling the troops, had left large stores on hand, which had to be consumed where they were kept, as they were not to be sent forward. The repeated distribution of some of the stores, particularly bacon, to the troops, had undoubtedly produced some grumbling, but no more, he believed, than was a necessary incident in the life of an army which suddenly found itself brought to a tedious standstill after a career of constant progress and victory. He believed, on the whole, that the country was very grateful to its excellent supply departments. After some further debating on the continued detention of the landwehr and reserve troops away from their homes, the discussion was by general consent dropped, but not before the fact had been freely animadverted on that men in their *sixtieth* year of liability to service are still on foreign soil, while there is a great lack of hands for tilling and manufacture throughout Germany.

THE OLD ENGLISH SPORT OF FALCONRY.

(*Bell's Life.*)

Not alone an old English sport, but the favourite sport and enjoyment in old times of the royal, the noble, the gallant, the gentle in almost all countries, from Western Europe to far Eastern Asia. We can know nothing of what it might have been in parts of the New World—say in highly-civilised Mexico or luxurious Peru—during those ancient days, but it may be fairly said that the love and practice of it pervaded the civilised regions of the Old World. It is, even in England, still pursued successfully by not a few scientific sportsmen, and *sportswomen* too; for it was ever the chosen recreation of the fair dames of by-gone centuries, as we trust it may be of the ladies of centuries yet to come; and it is, moreover, a science, as all true sports are.

Right glad we were, therefore, to perceive an announcement by the Barnet Committee—one of numerous influential organisations formed to support Mr. Francis Fuller's plan for developing in the public interest the resources of the Alexandra Park and Palace—of their intention to give prizes for the two best essays on the expediency of encouraging the sport of falconry by its practice in the noble park, and on the most effectual mode of doing so. The invitation to compete was promptly responded to. Several essays were received, and have been judged upon, and the prizes awarded, the judges being the Right Hon. Lord Lilford, Lilford Hall, Northamptonshire; Lieut.-Col. Delmé Radcliffe, White Hall, Colchester; and E. C. Newcome, Esq., Feltwell Hall, Norfolk.

Of the successful essays we shall merely say that to our comparatively, though not totally, unskilled discernment upon the subject, they are each capital in its way. Both are gracefully and lucidly written, the one which received the first prize being to a considerable degree technical, minute, and critical, but without the least approach to anything boring; the other in no degree less interesting and valuable, but in style more general, and in volume much smaller, perhaps, at the same time, more judicial in its advice as to the manner in which the sport ought to be carried on at the Alexandra Park.

One or two of our contemporaries, more fastidious than well informed, have, in evident ignorance of what falconry really is, delivered themselves of some most fallacious platitudes about the wrongfulness of introducing wanton "cruelty" into the Alexandra Park programme by the encouragement of this noble and inspiriting amusement. Nothing can be further from the fact, and we must deprecate the hasty and ignorant denunciation which would excite prejudice against a judicious and laudable plan. It would be impossible to conceive anything in the nature of sport, involving death to a living being, from which the element of cruelty is more completely eliminated than falconry, properly and scientifically practised. The coquet of art and nature, for a well-trained falcon is quite a creation of art and training—a fair contest of swiftness, activity, and acuteness, in which some naturalists of reputation are of opinion the alarm of the pursued is merged in the excitement of emulation. It has, in fact, been observed that some description of quarry will refuse to get away when able to do so, but rather keep close to the pursuer and so prolong a struggle so tantalising to its enemy. Death, when capture does take place, is instantaneous and painless. How different from the *battue*, where the birds lie in scores, mutilated and tortured, or even from ordinary fowling, where the same thing occurs on a smaller scale! How different from the pigeon matches, in which real cruelties are practised!

We trust that the managers of the institution will not be deterred by obtrusive affectation of superior righteousness from giving the public the benefit of a really noble spectacle and a genuine pleasure. The sentiment of the subjoined passage has our cordial endorsement:—

Although, in consequence of the enclosed present state of the country, and possibly for some other reasons, falconry can never be what it once was, it may yet be so revived as to place it once more amongst the recognised sports of Britain. There is a peculiar charm and romance belonging to this sport which will ensure its popularity. All that we require is, that it should be brought fairly into the light, and be so placed before the public that they may really see its attractions. The sport which once took such a hold upon princes and courtiers, knights and yeomen; which so interwove itself with their daily thoughts, and so coloured all their lives, that the language itself is indebted to its phraseology, can hardly fail, even in the present day, to assert its place amongst kindred amusements. Ladies may join in it, as they did of old; and, whilst archery has ceased to be a reality, and is only a recreation in which skill and nerve are conspicuous, falconry may produce the trophies which, like those of hunting and shooting, enrich the table of the sportsman, and are doubly welcome from the beauty and perfection of the art which obtained them.

THE CHANCES OF A NAPOLEONIC RESTORATION.

(*Spectator*, May 13.)

A very strong opinion prevails in this country, and more especially in London, that the existing struggle round Paris will end, and end very speedily, in a Bonapartist restoration. It is easy to trace the origin of that belief, but much more difficult to find for it any substantial justification. The majority of the numerous French exiles now swarming in our great cities, and penetrating society with their opinions, are either Imperialists, whose view of the situation is coloured by their hopes; or Orleanists, who are so annoyed with the turn events are taking, and especially with the "defection" of M. Thiers, that they predict a restoration of the object of their antipathy, as a kind of threat to the Republicans, with whom, rather than with Englishmen, they are at heart conversing. Their views are readily received here, for in London, and especially among its middle-class, the hatred of disorder amounts to a mania, and by some inexplicable ingenuity of error, the cause of order is presumed to be also the cause of the expelled Sovereign, who maintained order by a system which, with its repressions, its corruptions, and its failures, mainly produced the deplorable collapse in France. The multitude, on the other hand, who do not care much whether France prospers or decays, provided she only gets rich, read of the Civil War with disgust, recollect that under the Empire Paris was a very pleasant place, and perpetually declare that the Emperor who allowed his colonels to threaten us with invasion in the *Moniteur*, and who maintained permanent relations with Irish disaffection, was always the firmest friend of Great Britain on the Continent. English opinion is intelligible, but when we turn from it to the facts which alone can give it a base, they seem very thin indeed, scarcely amount to more than a vague impression, which may of course be an instinct, but may also be only a wish, that, as so often happens, mistakes itself for a thought. What is the lever through which the restoration is to be effected? The Assembly? It is monarchical, indeed; but it is to a very singular degree free from Bonapartist bias, and devoted either to the ancient dynasty or to the House of Orleans and Parliamentary institutions. The peasantry? The peasantry, unless moved by the Church or the officials, is a very passive force; it accuses the Emperor of being the author of the war, as he was, in so far as he yielded to a war party which, on the secret reports showed him, was without hold on France; and it has been disenchanted of its belief in the Napoleonic legend. At least, if it has not, then the cardinal creed of every French thinker is false, and there does exist in France a loyalty to one particular House or person, which can survive the most humiliating and melodramatic catastrophes, which rises to fidelity of the unreasoning kind and which would support a French dynasty not only without, but even against, its bayonets. Does any one seriously believe that loyalty of this kind, even if thoroughly selfish, really exists in France? Most certainly Napoleon never believed it. Or is it the Army which is to be the instrument of restoration? That is, we imagine, the secret belief of those who prophesy that result. They think that when Paris is once subdued the Army will rise to revolt against the Assembly, will proclaim the Emperor, and will, after proclaiming him, secure from the peasantry a ratification of their decree. That is conceivable, of course, if the Army is ardently Bonapartist; but where is the proof or the *primâ facie* probability of the existence of any such feeling in a form strong enough to induce the soldiery to act as a whole? It is not necessary that the whole army should act as a body, and France will be torn by a lasting civil war. Armies do not often worship the leaders who have led them to humiliation, even when they are legitimate rulers; and again, when they are Cæsars, whose title is success, they usually pronounce against them. The men certainly, if any accounts, French, English, or German, may be trusted, did not enter Germany as Imperialists, and we totally fail to see why a dreary imprisonment of six months, due in the main to the Emperor's habit of postponing merit to quantity and fidelity, should be converted them to that faith. Some, at least, of the Generals may be Imperialist, but the only one of them who comes out of the war with an unscathed reputation, exempt from all charges save that of ill-fortune, obeys M. Thiers' orders, and, in spite of that orator's peculiar remark to the Assembly that he "had not feared to entrust to a Marshal without fear and without reproach the supreme command of the Army," has doubtless given him sufficient guarantees. Indeed, if we may judge from the recent history of most of the soldiers of France, the idea of any man who found himself, through the support of the Army, master of the situation, would be to retain his mastery, to exercise power for himself, without accepting a Sovereign sure sooner or later to find an opportunity of dismissing an oppressively useful subject. A Regency in the name of Prince Louis is possible, of course, on the theory of military rule; but that is not Restoration so much as an *ad interim* government by a new despot, who would be judged in France by his own acts, who, if he attracted attachment or confidence at all, would attract them towards himself, and who would almost of necessity endeavour to consolidate his power.

On the other hand, as against a restoration, M. Thiers wields resources which may fairly be pronounced immense, and which, but for this horrible quarrel with Paris, might prove invincible. He is, to begin with, master for the day, and that involves one most important consequence, that he can pick and choose among soldiers for his Commander-in-Chief. It is true that, according to the old system of the French Army, which is even more of a club than the English one, his range of choice is limited; but this system has been disturbed by the Revolution, with the consequent promotion of new men, and is greatly weakened by the failure in battle of all the Marshals of France. The Generals are not all Bonapartists, and there is quite enough of jealousy among them to give him a wide choice of agents, especially for the Ministry at War, the keystone of the French military hierarchy, and now filled by a man whose fidelity is in no way suspected. M. Thiers may not be able to obtain a personal follower, for his military vanity would worry Generals much less irritable than those of France, but as against Bonapartism he has Generals enough, even if he has to appeal, as he could readily do, to Trochu, Faidherbe, or D'Aurelle des Paladines. These he controls the Assembly, which he can, if he pleases, put outside the reach of a military as well as a Parisian *coup d'état*, and that Assembly, though reactionary, might as against Bonapartism not hesitate at Revolutionary measures, for example, a law releasing the men from obedience to their officers. He has the support of the great body of the intelligent